

C.M.A. House of Delegates Proceedings

April 30, 1950

The first meeting of the house of delegates 1950 annual session (47th annual session) was held in the Ball Room, Hotel del Coronado, Coronado, California, Sunday, April 30, 1950. The meeting was called to order at 5:15 p.m. by the speaker of the house, L. A. Alesen, who presided.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Will the house please come to order? Will the delegates please be seated?

The chair recognizes Dr. Wilcox of Santa Barbara, who will give us a report of the Credentials Committee. Dr. Wilcox.

DR. ALFRED B. WILCOX (Santa Barbara): Mr. Speaker, there is a quorum present in the house of delegates.

SPEAKER ALESEN: It is now in order to move the acceptance of the report of the credentials committee, and in effect this constitutes a roll of this house.

. . . It was moved, seconded and carried that the report of the Credentials Committee be accepted. . . .

SPEAKER ALESEN: The first order of business is the announcement of the various committees required by the by-laws.

Dr. George C. Holleran of Imperial was appointed chairman of the Credentials Committee. We have just had a wire from Dr. Holleran telling us that he is not able to be present. Dr. Frey of Red Bluff and Dr. Wilcox of Santa Barbara are carrying on these duties.

Reference Committee No. 1, on the reports of officers, the council and standing and special committees. T. Eric Reynolds of Alameda County, chairman; Leslie B. Magoon of Santa Clara County and Ralph Teall of Sacramento County.

Reference Committee No. 2, on finance, to review the reports of the secretary-treasurer and the executive secretary: Alson R. Kilgore of San Francisco; Stanley R. Truman of Alameda County and G. Wendell Olson of Orange County. We have just regrettedly received word from Dr. Kilgore that he is ill, so we will substitute the name of Allen T. Hinman of San Francisco and ask Dr. Stanley R. Truman to act as chairman of this committee.

Reference Committee No. 3, on resolutions, amendments to the constitution and by-laws and new and miscellaneous business: H. Clifford Loos, Los Angeles, chairman; Wesley S. Smith, San Diego, and Ivan C. Heron of San Francisco.

Reference Committee No. 4, on executive session: Richard O. Bullis, Los Angeles, chairman; Carl M. Hadley, San Bernardino, J. D. Coulter, Lassen-Plumas-Modoc.

Does the house concur and approve of these appointments? Hearing no objections, the speaker assumes they are approved.

At this time it is my pleasant duty to present to you a man who, this morning, at the general meet-

ing, gave what, in my opinion, was one of the most outstanding addresses that a president of the California Medical Association has delivered for a good long time. I was intrigued and beguiled and certainly stimulated by the work that your president did for us when I heard him this morning. I think it is an excellent job.

Ladies and gentlemen of the house of delegates, R. Stanley Kneeshaw, your president! (Applause.)

PRESIDENT KNEESHAW: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, for those very fine words.

Mr. Speaker, house of delegates, and friends and guests: As Dr. Alesen said, I did give an address this morning. You can read it some time later, they tell me, in *CALIFORNIA MEDICINE*, and so I won't give any speeches tonight. This is not a night for speech making. I have a sore throat anyway from what I did earlier today. There was no water up there or anything else, so I have had a little difficulty in getting over that. But, anyway, this is not for speeches but for business, so my words will be few.

I merely want to publicly thank all of the men who have worked on committees this year and who do the outstanding work for the California Medical Association. I am sure that many of you men do not realize the number of hours and the amount of effort that are spent by the men who work on these committees that are appointed by the council. They do the outstanding work and they have done a splendid job this year. It really is a hard job that they have to do and they are really the work horses of the California Medical Association. The men that work on these committees have much work to do tonight and so I hope that in your deliberations you will use the usual good judgment that you do use, and that is all that I can expect of you. Thank you. (Applause.)

SPEAKER ALESEN: President Kneeshaw, now you have the pleasant duty of making the presentation of the 50-year pins.

PRESIDENT KNEESHAW: Are there any men here tonight who have been in the society 50 years or more? We had a list of the men that was sent in. That list, unfortunately, is tied up somewhere between the ferry and Balboa Park, but if there are any men here, and I am sorry that I have to ask for these names, because we did have a copy of it, but if there are any men here tonight who come under that category, please raise your hands. Are there any here at all? We had word that there were about 12 that came under that category and we were hoping that some of them would be here tonight so that we could award them this little token of esteem that we have for their services to the California Medical Association.

SECRETARY GARLAND: Mr. Chairman, I would suggest we wait until Tuesday to present these men with these pins. Then we will have the list with us.

SPEAKER ALESEN: That would be a good suggestion.

PRESIDENT KNEESHAW: That is just what we will do, then.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Thank you, Mr. President.

At this time the chair wishes to recognize Leslie B. Magoon, chairman of the delegation from Santa Clara County, who has a pleasant duty to perform.

DR. LESLIE B. MAGOON (Santa Clara County): Mr. Speaker and members of the house: The Santa Clara Medical Society has asked and received permission for the holding before this house of a short ceremony which we believe to be of significance to the whole association. At this time I beg leave to introduce the president of the Santa Clara County Medical Society, Dr. Fred Borden.

DR. FRED BORDEN (president, Santa Clara County Medical Society): Mr. Chairman, Mr. Speaker, members of the house of delegates and friends: One of the most important and influential forces in our land today is that of our daily and weekly newspapers. Seven days a week, 24 hours a day, in every section of the country there are at all times members of the newspaper profession watching the newspaper reports, their city editors and service personnel, watching for developments at vital centers and even seeing that when news is made, everyone will know it. The daily lives of all of us are made by what is printed in the papers and we know we do a lot of talking about the power of the press.

All too often, however, we overlook the usefulness of the press. Through the usefulness of the press a great bulk of our population is becoming more adequately informed of the medical care that can prevent illness and save lives. Also, through the usefulness of the press, many doctors are being informed about new medical developments months sooner than if we depended solely on monthly journals. A great public service is being performed by our newspaper reporters in making people more conscious of the medical services that are available to them, either for disease detection, treatment or cure.

The physicians in Santa Clara County felt they would like to reward some of the excellent work being done by newspaper men in our area and so this year we have established a public service award in journalism. This award is open to all newspaper reporters working directly for any newspaper which has a reasonable portion of its circulation in Santa Clara County.

In addition to these newspapers which are actually printed in Santa Clara County, all of the important dailies in the San Francisco Bay Area have a very large circulation in Santa Clara County.

Our award, to be made annually, is to be given either for a single article or a series of articles on a specific subject related to medical care. To be se-

lected for the award, the article or articles must be deemed to render a public service by bringing the public's attention to some specific medical advancement, service or facility to which persons with a knowledge of the existence of such service or facility can either improve their personal health or prolong their life span. Favorable award points will be based on the accuracy of facts appearing in the articles, the attention value of the presentation and its usefulness in public education. We are not considering articles eligible for award which overexaggerate either a favorable or unfavorable condition, which exaggerate promises of cure or unduly promise hopes for cure or recovery on false or unproven promises or which unduly publicize the services or medical treatment attainments of the doctor of medicine engaged in private practice.

Our reason for asking for this time to appear before this house of delegates was for the purpose of announcing the winner of our first public service award in journalism. Ladies and gentlemen, during the week of March 26 of this year, there appeared in the *San Francisco Chronicle* a series of articles on the subject of cancer which merits unusual praise and which constitutes a truly valuable public service. The reporter who wrote these articles took for his theme the vital matter of early diagnosis in the detection and treatment of cancer, writing in an unusual style on a difficult subject.

The author of these articles kept well within the rules prescribed by our committee.

It is with a great deal of pleasure that our Santa Clara County Medical Society salutes and presents our first journalism oscar to Milton Silverman of the *San Francisco Chronicle*. Mr. Silverman, will you please step forward? (Applause.)

Now, Milton, I don't know whether on an occasion like this I should address you as Mr. Milton Silverman or Dr. Milton Silverman. I understand you are fully accredited to both titles. In either case, it is with a great deal of pleasure that I compliment you on your very splendid work which is receiving great praise everywhere and present to you this oscar and also the check in this envelope which goes along as a part of the prize. (Applause.)

MR. MILTON SILVERMAN: Dr. Borden, ladies and gentlemen: I am most delighted and honored to accept this oscar and what is in the envelope for my editors and myself. The envelope, of course, is for myself. I would like to accept this not for any particular job which I have done but rather as a sign of many years of cooperation and many warm personal friendships that have existed between our gang and the Santa Clara gang, without whose help much of our work would be especially difficult, if not altogether impossible.

I realize it is probably appropriate for me at this point to engage in a little dissertation on the subject of what the press thinks of the medical profession, but I understand that it is the function of newspaper men to cover subjects and not talk about them. Thank you very much. (Applause.)

SPEAKER ALESEN: Thank you, Dr. Magoon and Dr. Borden.

I call attention to the fact that it was up to Santa Clara County to lead the way in this particular type of public relations. Some of the rest of us do the talking but Santa Clara, apparently, does the acting.

It has been said in our meetings that there is never a dull moment. One of the moments about to arrive is a little bit less dull than others. It is going to be a pleasure to introduce the person who is about to speak to you. I would like to say one thing. When you see her you don't need to worry about the combination of beauty and brains. She has done an excellent work for the California Medical Association and the American Medical Association. Her beauty is for her husband but her brains are for organized medicine.

Miss Leone Baxter of Whitaker and Baxter.

MISS LEONE BAXTER: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen: When Whitaker and Baxter come home to California on our too infrequent visits for our tastes, usually our doctor friends say, "Do try to give us some inside information on what is really going on in the national campaign of medicine against socialized medicine." Actually, I have been warned there isn't very much time tonight and the truth is that most of that type of material is unrepeatable in public.

You people hear in CALIFORNIA MEDICINE what they are continually talking about with our leaders through the country in medicine and you are constantly reminded that you are the first ones to protect and preserve the profession, to put a chip on your shoulders and dare the socializers to knock it off. To somnambulant characters I presume it may seem a little peculiar, then, that there are some sections of the country where the people are even too pugnacious, and that is Washington, D. C., where there are some people who feel that medicine ought to try to win the battle for survival somehow without risk of antagonizing the Federal Security Administrator or the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice or the President of the United States.

Not long ago representatives from all states met in Chicago to discuss plans for the national campaign during the coming year. We had been commenting very seriously on the fact that after all of the hard and heartbreaking work, medicine had been trying to go off the deep end, but that we finally were on the offensive. The campaign plans were based on staying there and doing such a constructive job of proving that the medical service problem can be solved under the system we now have and we believe that medicine never need be on the defensive again. Suddenly a man from Washington arose and with great delight and some wit said, "After all this talk about the defensive and offensive. I want to ask just one question. Just how offensive can we get?"

That is a very good question but actually the answer is better. Medicine has been just offensive

enough to leaders of compulsory health insurance so that they are beginning to send out word in the last few weeks that they never were for it in the first place. The latest on it has been the very recent public utterance of the Chicago political boss who has said that compulsory health insurance is not a part of the Truman program. He said it is just something that Oscar Ewing dreamed up in his spare time. Seriously, there is a mighty thin line between the line of offense and defense, and, seriously, if we permit men who go to Congress during these coming elections without knowing how they stand on this issue of ours, medicine is going to be on the defensive again or maybe very soon. If we fail to continue as we are now, solving problems of medical service and medical care, medicine will still be on the defensive years from now.

I think this is the time to tell you something of the feelings of other states in respect to California's position. There have been very difficult and often disheartening times during the campaign of the last year and a half but there have been some developments helpful to the managers of the campaign and to the national committees directing it. The feeling in the majority of the states is that California already had pioneered the job and that it had solved many of the problems and that you could help to point the way.

As many of you know, it was at Dr. Cline's suggestion that the A.M.A. board of trustees tried to prepare a handbook for the use of all the states, detailing very carefully the mechanics of the best of the programs for improvement and extension of medical service. Certainly there should be included in this program for the benefit of all of the states, the program developed right here by California doctors and laymen and county medical societies and the C.M.A.

Actually, the announcement of your own C.P.S. catastrophic coverage has given greater impetus to the campaign and to the other states in the campaign than probably any other single thing since its beginning. Other states have recognized the need to find some solution to that particular problem and to put that solution into operation so that the Federal Government won't do it for them, but California pioneered the plan.

It hasn't merely increased California's prestige and stature—it has done a very practical job of bringing other states closer, in fact, to doing a similar job which on their account would require a great deal more work. Our conversations with insurance leaders, nationally, show that it has had a very great effect on the programs of the commercial carriers.

I can't truthfully say, after our talking with medical leaders in every corner of the country, that they all love you here in California, but I can say this: That they certainly respect your pioneering, constructive work, the work that you have done in the past and that you are continuing to do. It has made it a lot easier for the national committee and for the national campaign managers.

I want to tell you that when the campaign is over, as it will be at the end of this year, Whitaker and Baxter are going to be very pleased and very proud that it is California that we are coming home to. Thank you. (Applause.)

SPEAKER ALESEN: Thank you, Miss Baxter. These are the doctors of public relations who have diagnosed our case and prescribed and told us how to spend our money. They have done a good job and an explanation of the present condition will be continued by Mr. Clem Whitaker.

MR. CLEM WHITAKER: Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, and members of the house of delegates: The generous welcome which Miss Baxter and I have received since we arrived here has helped to warm our hearts after a very cold Chicago winter. I have been moved to wonder at the perversity which caused you to send us to that Siberia in the first place, but I am sure that you wished to do us a favor even if it half killed us. Seriously, we are very deeply appreciative of the opportunity that has been given us because we believe that this is the most vital battle in the most crucial struggle of our times.

During the A.M.A. mid-winter meeting in Washington, D. C., Dr. Elmer L. Henderson as president-elect of the A.M.A. made the statement, with respect to our campaign, that American medicine has come a long way in a short time. I believe there is no question about that statement but I don't believe for one moment that we can conclude that the battle is safely over. I think it is time that we took just a very brief look at both the debit and credit side of the ledger. I think it would be a good thing if we looked back to where we stood a year ago and if we looked ahead to some of the problems that now confront us.

A year ago, when the A.M.A. opened its campaign, medicine stood almost absolutely alone without a single national organization willing to take a stand beside it. This issue was considered too hot, too controversial, too dubious for many of the other great groups in the country that believe in America, to take their stand beside the doctors. Today the doctors of America can take credit, for more than 6,000 of these great national organizations of America have publicly taken their stand beside you, condemning public health insurance and promising to lend their aid and their facilities to prevent its enactment. (Applause).

That is a tribute to work at the grass roots but we can't stop there. I hope and I am willing to predict to you that by the end of this year that number will have been doubled.

A year ago we feared to take a roll call of Congress. Let's be absolutely frank about it. If the roll call had been taken last March or April, a year ago, medicine, in all likelihood, would have gone down to defeat, but the newspaper men in Washington, the political leaders in Washington and our own leaders in the A.M.A. were conscious of that condition. I want to bring you this heartening report to-

night. It isn't the A.M.A. that fears the roll call. It isn't medicine that fears that issue or that condition now. It is President Truman who will not let the roll be called and, if the roll were called today in the House of Representatives of the United States or the Senate, I can tell you, you would have a grand victory that would be heard in this whole country in its fight against the attempt to socialize this nation. (Applause.)

But again, let me say this. This is only one Congress and Congress changes its complexion every two years. A year ago, and this is a very significant fact because this is the most direct testimony of what you doctors all over America have done, a year ago the mail received by members of Congress was running two and a half to one in favor of socialized medicine. Today, according to the latest check that has been taken, the mail is running three to one against compulsory health insurance. A year ago we were on the defensive but, as Miss Baxter has told you, we are now on the offensive. I think even Oscar Ewing knows that the backfire has come right up to the outskirts of Washington and he has a healthy respect for American medicine; in fact, Mr. Ewing, your chief opponent on this issue next to the President of the United States, is so dispirited that we are very fearful he will resign before the end of the year.

I want to say something about the problems which lie ahead because it isn't enough to think back on the improvements we have made on our position. This improvement has come by the exceedingly hard work by thousands of doctors all over this nation. And if you don't believe that the average practitioner finally is on fire on this issue, I would like to give you a few facts as to some of the jobs that they have done. During the past twelve months over 15,000 speeches have been made by doctors in this country against socialized medicine, ranging from great mass meetings to little meetings in farm areas, the P.-T.A. as well as many other groups, and during that period doctors from their offices have distributed 85 million pamphlets to their patients and friends. During that period we have had the greatest outpouring of mail into Congress on this issue of any issue now pending before the Congress.

We have been called a notorious lobby and a grass roots lobby. I want to say to you, ladies and gentlemen, you can be very proud of that designation—you are a fine, powerful grass roots lobby and it has won the respect of those who possibly would otherwise destroy you. Don't ever let it go down. Don't think for one moment that the politicians don't respect you because you have met them on their own ground and made them backtrack. It has been said that Napoleon and the Kaiser and Hitler never crossed the English Channel, but all we need to do is to look at the daily press today and we know very that Karl Marx did make it. There is no question but that an attempt is being made now to cross to our side of the Atlantic.

This fight in which you are engaged is not just a fight to save medicine. We are all aware of that.

You are giving heart and leadership to all of the American people who had almost lost courage in this fight to save this country from following in the pathetic pattern of Great Britain and other European nations. I look back over the early days of the fight in California when you were first mobilized, when Governor Warren's first bill was put into the legislature, and I think how far has American medicine come since that day. You have learned how to be crusading citizens. You have learned that it is not enough to be a good doctor if you want to survive and yet, too, you have learned that it is imperative that you do everything within your power to improve your doctor-patient relationships, to correct the conditions which have brought criticism upon you.

The American Medical Association is doing everything in its power to stimulate the various states to do the job which you are about to undertake in California, to spring out into a real job of patient-physician relationship, to cure some of these things which have helped bring about this agitation. But do not conclude that this attack has been brought about simply because your public relations have been bad.

Please let me issue this warning to you. Even if you had committed no sin of omission or commission in a public relations way; even if you doctors had never been guilty of overcharging in your fees or if there had never been that type of criticism at all, American medicine would still not be safe because American medicine is, in effect, part of our enterprise system and those who wish to socialize America, just as those who socialized Britain, don't want it broken down to disrupt part of our industrial economy.

They want the successful part of it because it will give them power, over-all power, in this country and because you have demonstrated your efficiency and your initiative in your chosen profession, they know they would not be taking over a sick enterprise. There is only one way that you can remain free and that is that you will stand out against this attempt to bring you under government domination. That is to be prepared at all times; be prepared to answer the attacks with a better counterattack and don't ever let anybody tell you that the battle will be over until we have completely rejected the Truman administration, until we have elected a Congress that will stand up for American things and the American way of life.

When I came out here I was a little bit dejected to learn that there were some in the California Medical Association who felt that the fight was almost over and that it was time that we were pulling our punches and spending our money otherwise, or, perhaps, at least reducing the money expended. Don't misunderstand me—I can appreciate the pressure on the members of this house of delegates from those in their districts who do not understand the seriousness of this case. But let me say this: This is no time to retreat. This is no time to let up. You, this house of delegates of the California Medical

Association, brought about this great national campaign. You are the ones who pioneered it. You are the ones who woke up national medicine until the fight was made that saved your profession and this year A.M.A. is going all-out. They are going to spend over \$3 million. They are bringing up all of their reserves, all of their resources, to win a decisive victory.

All of the states throughout the Middle West and the East and the other states are being asked to supplement and back that program, and what a travesty it would be at this time if the California Medical Association, which pioneered this great work, started to pull its punches. I am speaking frankly because I have a great affection for most of you and because I have only one interest and that is the interest of your association and the interest of medicine.

I am going to be specific. Yesterday the council asked me to tell you our feelings regarding your million dollar surplus. There are some among you who feel that the dues should be reduced and that the association should use part of that surplus to live on. The question was asked, "What value is that million dollars to California medicine at this time?" I made a statement to the council and I want to make it to you. It has paid you far greater political dividends than the bank has paid you in interest, strength, credit and respect in a world where there is malcontent and those who are determined to destroy you. You took the initiative in the battle in this state three years ago when there was an effort to enact socialized medicine and except for that one million dollars in the bank, you would not have been able to fight it. While this great urgency is upon you, don't ever go out unprepared.

Then I was asked to speak to you on something which is even more controversial, perhaps, than the million dollars and that is the *California Caravan* on your radio program. I want to say this to you with respect to that program. During this year when American medicine is investing \$1,100,000 in newspaper advertising, in radio advertising and in magazine advertising, when it is even encouraging all of the tie-in advertising from the drug firms and prepaid health plans and insurance companies and the state and county societies to back up that program, so that you can demonstrate to our friends, to the people, before the election and so that we can dramatize the issues of socialization before the people vote on these candidates, for goodness' sake, don't consider for a moment abandoning the program that speaks to 900,000 people every Sunday afternoon as that program does.

I wonder if you recognize that Governor Warren or Jimmy Roosevelt or either one of them never speaks to 900,000 people at any one political address they give. That is the power you have and a political program, until created, doesn't have that kind of an audience. Whether you ever fire a shot in anger at the *California Caravan*, it is one of the finest defenses that you have.

I probably shouldn't speak a minute longer because I know the time is short. I want to say to you out of the fullness of my heart that this fight against socialized medicine is the biggest thing in your lives. It is bigger than any emergency that has ever confronted any of you as a doctor. Whether you continue to practice as a free man, whether you continue to live in a free America, is going to be determined without fail in the next three or four years.

Senator Taft made the interesting statement very recently that if we elect a radical Congress in 1950 there was no use to elect a different kind in 1952. Senator Taft, even though he would like to be a candidate for President in 1952, knows that. If we lose our congressional elections this year you cannot stop the essential measures of your socialistic program from going through this next Congress if the people turn us down. You have demonstrated a tremendous power not only on Congress but you have demonstrated a power to get this story to the people. But, if in the eyes of Congress, you fall short and do not get your vote out on election day, if you fail to reward your friends and punish your enemies, then medicine will no longer have the respect in Washington that it has today.

I want to say this to you, California, according to Senator Brewster, who is the chairman of the Republican campaign committee of the Senate, and according to Congressman Hall, who is the chairman of the House Committee, has the most dangerous political situation in the congressional elections of any state. The Republican party in this state is exceedingly weak, due to the fact that you don't have Republican leadership—you have personal leadership, and you men and women sitting here don't need to be told that in your California governorship race you have only one choice, the lesser of two evils.

After this election, regardless of who is elected, you will have a hostile governor's office, so you must have a friendly legislature. You must have a Congress that is responsive to American principles and I want to see California, because I love this state and I am proud to come from this state and I have sung its praises all over the country for the job it has done in pioneering—come through this year and help your A.M.A., help your profession and help America to win this very vital fight. Thank you. (Applause.)

SPEAKER ALESEN: Thank you, Mr. Whitaker. It is certainly heartening to hear these remarks by our public relations counsel.

We will now proceed with the regular agenda. First will be the report of the council, Dr. Sidney J. Shipman, chairman.

DR. SIDNEY J. SHIPMAN (chairman of the council): I have a brief additional report. My remarks will not be lengthy.

Supplemental report of the council covering items considered by the council since the printing of its report in CALIFORNIA MEDICINE, as follows:

1. The council has approved the principle of mak-

ing the payment of American Medical Association dues as well as California Medical Association dues a condition of membership and instructs the chairman of the council and members of the house of delegates to introduce appropriate by-law amendments to carry out this principle.

Mr. Speaker, may I introduce at this time two by-law amendments to this effect.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Yes, please proceed.

Resolution No. 1

DR. SHIPMAN: Amendment to Chapter II, Section 2(b) and Chapter X, Section 1(b) of the by-laws of the California Medical Association.

Resolved: That Section 2, paragraph (b) of Chapter II of the by-laws of the association, California Medical Association, is hereby amended to read as follows:

(b) By failure to pay dues

If the annual assessment of dues, payable to this association and to the American Medical Association by any member of this association, are not fully paid on or before April 1 of any year, such member shall automatically lose his membership in this association as of April 1 of such year. The council of this association, in its discretion, upon payment of such unpaid dues, and any other assessments or dues accruing thereafter, may at any time reinstate such member; and be it further

Resolved: That Section 1, paragraph (b) of Chapter X of the by-laws of this association, California Medical Association, is hereby amended to read as follows:

(b) County secretaries to collect dues

The secretary of each component county society shall cause to be collected and shall forward to the office of this association the dues and assessments for this association and the American Medical Association, as levied upon the members of this association and the American Medical Association who are members of the component county society.

Continuing the report of the council:

2. The county medical societies in Alameda and Contra Costa counties have voted in their respective councils to merge the two into the Alameda-Contra Costa County Medical Society, subject to approval of the merger by a plebiscite of the two memberships.

The council has approved this merger and recommends that a charter be issued to the Alameda-Contra Costa Society if, prior to November 1, 1950, the present charters of the two existing societies have been surrendered to the secretary for cancellation.

3. The council recommends that the house of delegates elect to honorary membership Dr. Alex M. Lesem of San Diego because of his long and distinguished service in the field of public health.

4. The 1949 house of delegates adopted a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee of the house of delegates to study certain phases of California Physicians' Service. This committee has

not been appointed and the council recommends that membership of this committee be selected and announced at this session.

(I may say that I take the responsibility for overlooking this matter. Dr. Bender has called it to my attention in two letters such as only Dr. Bender could write.)

5. The council has approved the report of the Blood Bank Commission which calls for the establishment of a revolving loan fund of \$150,000.00. This sum is to be used as starting capital on a matching basis, for the establishment of blood banks in several areas of California in conformity with a statewide plan developed by the Blood Bank Commission.

The council suggests that Dr. John R. Upton, chairman of the Blood Bank Commission, be permitted to discuss this project on the floor of the house of delegates and urges the house to give favorable consideration to the establishment of this loan fund.

6. The council has approved a budget for the 1950-1951 fiscal year which permits a reduction of the dues in the amount of \$5.00. It will recommend that the dues for the calendar year 1951 be set at \$40.00 per active member.

SPEAKER ALESEN: That part of the council's report dealing with general council problems will be referred to Committee No. 1; that part embracing proposed amendments to the by-laws will be referred to Reference Committee No. 3, and that portion dealing with the recommendation on dues and financial matters will go to the finance committee, Reference Committee No. 2.

The report of the trustees of the California Medical Association, Dr. Stanley Kneeshaw, president—and Dr. Kneeshaw, do you have any further report?

PRESIDENT KNEESHAW: The report is in the pre-convention bulletin, page 10.

SPEAKER ALESEN: The report of the Auditing Committee—H. Gordon MacLean, chairman.

DR. H. GORDON MACLEAN: No further report.

SPEAKER ALESEN: The report of the secretary, Dr. L. Henry Garland.

DR. L. HENRY GARLAND: Nothing further to report.

SPEAKER ALESEN: The report of the editor—Dwight L. Wilbur.

... Dr. Wilbur was not present. ...

SPEAKER ALESEN: Report of the district councilors. Does any district councilor wish to give us any further report—apparently not.

The reports of the councilors-at-large—apparently there is nothing further.

The report of the legal counsel, Peart, Baraty & Hassard. Mr. Hassard, do you have any additional report? Apparently not.

Report of standing and special committees: Executive Committee—H. Gordon MacLean.

DR. H. GORDON MACLEAN: No further report.

SPEAKER ALESEN: The Committee on Associated Societies and Technical Groups—Robert A. Scarborough.

DR. ROBERT A. SCARBOROUGH: No additional report.

SPEAKER ALESEN: The Committee on Audits—H. Gordon MacLean. Is there any additional report?

DR. H. GORDON MACLEAN: No further report.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Thank you, sir.
Committee on Health and Public Instruction—Orrin Cook.

DR. ORRIN COOK: No further report.

SPEAKER ALESEN: The report of the Committee on History and Obituaries—Robert A. Peers.

DR. ROBERT A. PEERS: Nothing further to report.

SPEAKER ALESEN: The Committee on Hospitals, Dispensaries and Clinics—Carroll B. Andrews.

DR. CARROLL B. ANDREWS: No additional report.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Thank you.
The Committee on Industrial Practice—Donald Cass.

DR. DONALD CASS: There is no additional report.

SPEAKER ALESEN: The Committee on Medical Defense, Dr. H. Clifford Loos.

DR. H. CLIFFORD LOOS: No additional report.

SPEAKER ALESEN: The Committee on Medical Economics—H. Gordon MacLean.

DR. H. GORDON MACLEAN: No further report, Mr. Speaker.

SPEAKER ALESEN: The Committee on Medical Education and Medical Institutions—L. R. Chandler.

DR. L. R. CHANDLER: No further report.

SPEAKER ALESEN: The Committee on Organization and Membership—Carl L. Mulfinger.

DR. CARL L. MULFINGER: No further report.

SPEAKER ALESEN: The Committee on Postgraduate Activities—John C. Ruddock.

DR. JOHN C. RUDDOCK: No further report.

SPEAKER ALESEN: The Committee on Publications—George Dawson.

SECRETARY GARLAND: No further report has been received.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Now here, ladies and gentlemen, is a case where we are going to have an additional report from the Committee on Policy and Legislation—Dwight H. Murray, who needs no introduction to this house of delegates. Dr. Murray, are you with us? Please come forward.

DR. DWIGHT H. MURRAY: Mr. Speaker, members of the house of delegates: I have in the beginning some bad news but also good news. For about 17 years Ben Read has served you very capably and very well. It was unfortunate that he had to undergo an operation a short time ago, to be exact, Tuesday of last week. The operation was quite successful and the patient is living. The condition for which he was operated, his doctor tells me, will be entirely re-

lieved and we expect to have Ben Read back with us again in about a month or six weeks' time. (Applause.) Thank you very much. You might understand how low I felt when I heard that he had to be operated on.

That means just this. We have some elections coming up and it means that the rest of us have to spread ourselves to cover the vacancy that is left by Ben and that I will expect you to do. I know you will and I am going to tell you shortly some of the things that I feel we have to do.

You heard a few minutes ago from Whitaker and Baxter, you heard that our fight is still on. Some time ago there was a certain man, at that time very prominently connected with American medicine, who said that socialized medicine was as dead as a dodo. That was not true then and it is still not true.

Now, coming to our California problem, the question is asked, "What shall we do about the governor? Shall we vote for this man or shall we vote for the other man?" It is a matter of record for the last ten years that the wishes of the governor, any man who has been governor, had they been satisfied, would have given us socialized medicine in California today. We would not only have it today—we would have had it ten years ago. Nowhere do we now have socialized medicine. What has been our protection? That is a very simple question. The legislature has been our protection and it still is.

Starting somewhere at the top of the list, our lieutenant governor is a very important factor and the man who is a candidate for lieutenant governor to succeed himself has certainly been our friend. He has said so. He has acted so. So, there is no reason in the world why we should not return Lieutenant Governor Knight to the position that he now holds of lieutenant governor.

The attorney general has the power and authority to give us and do us great favors. Our present attorney general has done so. Regardless of all the political fire that you may have heard—and you may realize that some of it has been a lot of, and is bound to be, politics—he has been our friend. To my mind the first principle of politics is to not forget those who have befriended you and I hope you do that with regard to this election.

We have to elect in our state this year only 17 senators. As you know, every two years we have to elect 20 senators normally but this year we have three who are unopposed. Senator Collier from Yreka and Senator George Hatfield from Madera and Merced counties and Senator Burns from Fresno County are unopposed, so that leaves 17 senatorial campaigns for us to consider.

In the assembly, normally, of course, there are 30 seats in the assembly. This year there are 12 who are unopposed. That leaves 68 campaigns.

Now, gentlemen, I want to tell you that we must return to our California Legislature the men that we now have as your friends. We must have them because, apparently, it doesn't make much difference who is elected governor, he is going to do all he can to socialize medicine, and, as I said a minute

ago, the legislature is our protection. The legislature can and will protect us if we send the right people there. So let's see to it that in our districts we get the right people.

The time to talk to a man who is running for office is when he is a candidate. Don't wait until after the election. Try to sound him out and see how he feels about some of our problems, but talk to him while he is a candidate. He will listen to you then and he is much more impressionable and he will then remember or, rather, later remember the things he has then said to you.

It is so important that we not only talk to the candidates about the problems of socialized medicine but also the problem of what we call our fringe bills. These give us more headaches really than socialized medicine. What I am speaking about particularly is such bills as the naturopathic bill. Following up what Clem Whitaker said a few minutes ago, we very nearly escaped about four years ago having a naturopathic issue before the ballot for us to combat. That would have been very bad. It would have cost us lots of money. It would have cost us lots of headaches.

Such people as those are liable to come forth at any time. We have not only had the naturopaths but the chiropractors and osteopaths. There is every cult in California that anybody ever thought of. Sometimes some of our friends back East have said, "Well, why did you think that one up?" I have said, "I don't know, they must have come from some place east of the Mississippi."

Let's get busy. We must get our committees formed in the various districts—you have done that before, and you all very well know how to do it. I certainly think that we in California have the know-how. If we will just follow through again and do the job as well as you have done it in the past, I am sure that when the election is over we in the majority will be satisfied.

It is important that we elect as many men at the primary as possible. Here is the danger. If we do not, we are in danger of either one of the men who will be elected governor carrying a certain number of people, as we say, on his coattails. They may not be the men that we would desire to have represent us. So, if we can win at the primaries as many elections as possible, we then escape any threat of any man riding into the office on the coattail of the elected governor.

So far as our problem nationally is concerned, there are a great many bills before the Congress. Mr. Whitaker has stated that we would be glad to have this year, not last year and certainly not two years ago, a roll call on compulsory health insurance, but, of course, Mr. Truman and his gang are a bit astute and they are not going to let such a thing come about. It not being our bill, we can't force it. All we can do is try to needle them but they don't rise to the bait, so we probably will not have that opportunity of having the pleasure of really knocking them down at roll call.

The bills that are before the Congress, and some

of the bills are very similar, are very important to us in medicine, for they include medical education, child health care, and the inclusion in the Social Security Act of disability and many things of that nature. They have taken a lot of our time and attention on the national front.

The bills that have passed the Congress so far this year have not been inimical to our best interests. We hope that this record can be maintained, but when you are dealing with the Washington situation, to say that it is pretty tough is an understatement.

Some of our men are candidates, and I want to say something about them because it is just as important to elect the proper men to the Congress as our very own men in the California Legislature. We have running for the Senate a man who is certainly favorable to us. He is young and aggressive, a well-liked man in the Congress and that is Richard Nixon who is a candidate for the Senate. We must do all we possibly can to see that Mr. Nixon is sent to the Senate. We need him in the Senate. There are 36 vacancies in the United States Senate coming up and we must replace the ones who are going out as well as some of the ones who are there, by good men.

Of course, in the House we have them all to elect. In California we have only one who is unopposed. That is Congressman Engle. He is unopposed. Then we have 22 campaigns for Congress. Some of them are going to be tough campaigns. It is vital and very necessary that we send the proper men back to Washington. You heard Mr. Whitaker quote Senator Taft, and Senator Byrd from Virginia said almost identically the same thing in speaking to us about our position in medicine. He said that if we lose in 1950, 1952 looks extremely dark, so the way, and the only way, we can save the day, is to elect and send to the Congress the proper men.

It is very interesting to watch all of these things but at the same time very difficult. It isn't possible for me, one man, or any two men or any group of men to do it. There again, I want to say to you that it is your job at the grass roots to do this. Maybe you can do it. Nobody knows the candidates like you know them and nobody can approach them like you can, so don't neglect a single opportunity. You have in many of your counties some very capable young men as executive secretaries. I wish that we had an executive secretary in every county. These young men are capable fellows and they will do the thing that is best for us, and let's help them and tell them what to do.

As I told some of them this morning, they aren't worth a damn to look at and, if they didn't do any work, they were a total loss. So let's give them something to do. They can be and they are a great source of help to you, so let's not overlook a single one of them. They will be a tremendous power to us at all times. They can talk to people and they will do things for us that will be of great value from the political point of view.

Let's not overlook many of our friends such as men in industry. I have said this so many times

that I almost think my voice is an echo, that if it had not been for our friends in industry, in business, in all walks of life, we would long ago have lost the battle for compulsory health insurance. Let's show them the way, as Mr. Whitaker said a while ago, and they will be glad to follow us. They are still our friends. We have not insulted them. We have not lost any face with any of that group so let's turn to them, also to help us. They can and they will and they are great forces for good in our behalf.

A week ago today the legislative committees of the allied professions met in San Francisco and we discussed every man who is a candidate for election, either for state election or the national election. Those of the allied professions who were present consisted of dentists, hospital administrators, dispensing opticians, pharmacists and physicians. These committees all agreed on every man that we have running for office, either on the state or national front, and they will likewise be ready to help you when you go out on your campaigns. They know because they have been told. They understand and I am glad to say that in many areas the dentists are much stronger in your behalf than they have been for some time; also the pharmacists.

The hospitals already are and we are all working together and there should be no conflict between our groups. We should look to them. If they don't come to you, you go to them and say, "Mr. Pharmacist, here I want you to help us in such and such a campaign; Dr. Dentist, we want you to get together and help us for a committee." Get together a little money for campaign purposes. That is all perfectly legal and all right and you will not be prosecuted for doing that. Thank you very much and I hope that when the campaign is over, we can say that we will again be safe. (Applause.)

SPEAKER ALESEN: Thank you, Dr. Murray.

I wonder if we all realize the amount of time and money that Dr. Murray has put in on legislation. How he has time to practice medicine, I don't know.

Dr. Sidney J. Shipman has an important matter to present to you at this time.

DR. SIDNEY J. SHIPMAN: Mr. Speaker, may I ask the privilege of having the house consider item number 3 on my supplemental report? This is the item, sir, of the election of Dr. Alex M. Lesem to honorary membership in the California Medical Association.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Is there any objection on the part of the house to consider this application at this time? The constitution requires your action and the reason for bringing it in at this time is the fact that we want to get a little notice of this in the papers. This seems to be a most appropriate time to do it. Hearing no objection, the chair will declare the matter to be in order, Dr. Shipman.

DR. SHIPMAN: I move then, Mr. Speaker, that Dr. Alex M. Lesem of San Diego be elected to honorary membership because of his long and distinguished service in the field of public health.

DR. WALTER WESSELS (Los Angeles): I will second the motion.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Is there any discussion?

Dr. Lesem has been one of the outstanding men in the field of public health in San Diego.

Is there any discussion?

. . . There being no discussion, the question was called for and the motion was put to a vote, the motion being unanimously carried. . . .

SPEAKER ALESEN: Let it be recorded, Mr. Secretary, that the vote is unanimous and Dr. Lesem has been elected an honorary member of the California Medical Association.

Is Dr. Lesem here? Will you come forward and let us look at you, doctor?

Mr. Secretary, will you escort Dr. Lesem to the rostrum?

. . . Dr. Lesem was escorted to the rostrum by the secretary, Dr. Garland. . . .

(Rising applause.)

DR. ALEX M. LESEM: Brother physicians and surgeons: In 31 years I have had great honors bestowed upon me for some work, but nothing has affected me more than this honor, being elected an honorary member of the California Medical Association. I deeply appreciate it and I will be glad to work for the interests of the profession and the ranks of the private physicians.

Thank you again. (Applause.)

SPEAKER ALESEN: At this time a motion is in order to recess, to reconvene at 7:45 in this hall.

. . . It was moved, seconded and carried that the meeting recess. . . .

. . . The meeting recessed at 6:30 p.m., to reconvene at 7:45 p.m. . . .

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RECONVENING OF HOUSE OF DELEGATES

. . . The house of delegates reconvened at 8:10 p.m. and the meeting was called to order by Speaker Alesen. . . .

SPEAKER ALESEN: Gentlemen, be seated so we may come to order.

The house of delegates will be in order. At this time we will recess the house of delegates and turn the meeting over to the administrative members of the California Physicians' Service, Dr. Lowell S. Goin presiding.

. . . At 8:15 p.m. the house of delegates recessed. . . .

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RECONVENING OF HOUSE OF DELEGATES

The house of delegates reconvened at 10 o'clock p.m. The meeting was called to order by Vice-Speaker Donald Charnock, who presided.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: The house of delegates will please be reconvened.

The next order of business is the reports of standing committees. The Committee on Scientific Work—Dr. L. Henry Garland.

DR. GARLAND: Nothing additional to report.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: The report of the Cancer Commission—Dr. Lyell C. Kinney.

SECRETARY GARLAND: Nothing additional to report.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: The Editorial Board—Dr. Dwight L. Wilbur.

SECRETARY GARLAND: Nothing additional to report.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: Public relations—John Hunton.

MR. HUNTON: No further report.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: The report of special committees: Delegates to the American Medical Association—Dr. E. Vincent Askey.

DR. ASKEY: Mr. Speaker, members of the house of delegates: I will make it very brief because we are late. In the first place, I want to make an announcement. The delegates and alternates to the American Medical Association from the California Medical Association will meet in the patio dining room tomorrow with the council of the California Medical Association for instructions. Our next meeting will be held at 7:30 tomorrow morning. All delegates and alternates to the American Medical Association from California will meet at 7:30 in the patio dining room.

We delegates in whom you have had confidence and to whom you have given your support at all times wish to express our thanks to you, and we want you to know that we want to follow out your instructions. We are going to need an awful lot of help. You heard this afternoon from Mr. Whitaker and Miss Baxter. You heard them tell you that California will lead in many endeavors and many things that will be accomplished. They gave us quite a compliment but we as your delegates feel that that is a compliment to yourselves. We take a great deal of happiness in the fact that with your support we have been able to do some of the things that we feel that you want.

I am getting up to this: In San Francisco the meeting of the American Medical Association will be held beginning June 26 and through June 30. There will probably be many things brought up at that meeting which will be extremely crucial for American medicine. The eyes of American medicine are on California because many things are expected and California is expected to lead. They expect us to lead for many reasons but for one very important reason. There is one of your members sitting in the house tonight who has been a great power for California medicine. He has been a power for American medicine and he is a man in whom we have extreme confidence because he has carried our ball at a great cost to himself. Now we have the opportunity to honor this man for the service he has given us and we have the opportunity to honor this man for the service that he will give to us. California has not had a president of the American Medical Association since our beloved Ray Lyman Wilbur.

There is another man in our audience tonight, a

past president, who we firmly believe and hope will be elected the next president of the American Medical Association. I refer to our past president and worker for medicine, Dr. John W. Cline, and I hope that all of you will be up at San Francisco to give him the rousing support that he deserves.

Dr. Cline, will you arise, please, and take a bow?

Dr. Cline! (Applause.)

Thank you very much.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: The Committee on Physicians' Benevolence—Dr. Axel E. Anderson.

DR. ANDERSON: No further report.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: The Advisory Planning Committee—John Hunton.

MR. HUNTON: No further report, Mr. Speaker.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: The Blood Bank Commission—Dr. John Upton.

DR. JOHN UPTON: Mr. President, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen: I will make it very brief. I wish that the words of Clem Whitaker and his very charming girl had been said by the Blood Bank Commission group because so many of the words that they used this morning were definitely directed and could be spoken by the Blood Bank Commission.

A lot of work has been done by your committee. A lot of work still remains to be done and will be done. We know where we are going. We are going to do it. With your support it is going to be accomplished.

On page 25 of your reports you can read very briefly about some of the accomplishments that have taken place this last year. It will not be necessary to go over those again.

What of the future? Simply this: Two new banks will be in operation this year. One will be in Eureka and the second will be in tri-counties which include San Luis Obispo, Ventura and Santa Barbara counties, with headquarters of the regional bank, the physical plant, in Santa Barbara. These medical societies deserve a great deal of praise for the work that they have done in the planning stages and the work that has to be accomplished and will be accomplished in these centers where blood is not being given in adequate quantities but where it can be made available to you men in adequate quantities.

There is the Riverside and San Bernardino region. That is one area. Bakersfield is an area. Los Angeles is an area. There is the Redding-Red Bluff area.

These problems will be taken on this year with your assistance. There are probably a lot of questions, but this isn't the place for them; but if you have any, we are interested in having them. We have had to face some very bitter criticism. Your support and the support of the council as voiced by Dr. Shipman was most heartening to the members of the Blood Bank Commission. Just yesterday a worker in a national agency drawing blood said to me, "Dr. Jack, the only thing that is going to beat us is lack of money." I am hoping that we will show that we will win through with the most generous

recommendation of the Council. That approval is most appreciated by the Blood Bank Commission.

There is one other point for the future. At the A.M.A. meeting in June we are going to set up a regular drawing center. We will have actual venipuncture performed. It will be an educational type of program. I hope you will see it. I hope that you will all see the little display we have created in the auditorium down at Balboa Park. I hope that you will go into the mobile unit.

One thing more. Don't let anyone in this group go away with the impression that you cannot have a blood bank if your territory needs it. The ones that have even a regional type of blood bank have it controlled, created by, directed by the men who use it, the doctors, and they have ten years of experience to go by. They don't have to start from scratch any more. There is no reason at all why we cannot this year and, in short, there is no reason at all why we cannot fulfill the promise we made to you in the creation of this commission two years ago. Then, at the end of the three years, we hope with your approval and support to give adequate blood coverage at cost to everyone who needs it in the state of California.

Thank you for your support. (Applause.)

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: The Committee on Industrial Health—Dr. Christopher Leggo. Is Dr. Leggo here? (No response.)

Committee on Rural Medical Service—Dr. Carroll B. Andrews.

DR. CARROLL B. ANDREWS: No additional report.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: The next order of business is item number 18, constitutional amendments.

The chair will recognize Dr. Clifford Loos.

DR. H. CLIFFORD LOOS: Mr. Speaker, members of the house of delegates: To begin with, I want you to understand that the reference committee to which this measure has been referred has been an impartial one. It has worked diligently and hard. It has not tried to inject its own ideas at any time into these proposals. It has tried to be a mirror to reflect back to you the different impressions that have been impressed upon that mirror.

I wish to state that without the great assistance of Mr. Hassard, our attorney, we could not have functioned. Mr. Hassard never stepped out of character at any time. He has not injected his own ideas at any time. He merely answered questions and told us when we were getting off in legal phases.

The committee has heard several of you people who have ideas and I might say that I think it is perfectly within my province to state that I think it is with scant pleasure that we can realize how little attention we, as delegates, have given to this very important document. It has been in the file for two years. It was presented to you one year ago. Nobody began to think about it until about a month or so ago, until we began to get pretty excited over it. I cannot understand why we delegates didn't pay a little more attention to this before, instead of all

at the last minute. There is no reason for that seeming lack of interest. Perhaps we think we are delegates for two sessions, for Sunday and Tuesday, once a year. That is not true. We should function all of the time.

In going over the various points of the changes or the new constitution, I first want to state that a very fine job has been done by the committee in preparing this excellent document. Dr. Sam McClendon of San Diego has been chairman of this committee and there is every evidence of hard, diligent work. It is high time that we adopted some document of this type.

The committee to which this has been referred consists of Dr. Ivan Heron of San Francisco, Dr. Wesley Smith of San Diego and myself. We have had several meetings. There was a little preliminary meeting around the first of April in Los Angeles and we had one here last Saturday which many of you attended.

In going over the different points that were brought out and the different testimony that we heard and the different listening posts we have had from the north to the south, we have been led to the conclusion that there are some things that should be altered in this excellent document. I think you have the changes we have proposed.

I think we should leave that section of the new constitution alone regarding the selection of delegates. We felt, after hearing from some of our constituents, that instead of the limitation of one delegate to a county, there should be a minimum of two delegates. Some of the men in the smaller counties felt that they should have more than one delegate present. We felt, according to the testimony that we had heard, that the councilors should have the right to vote in the house of delegates.

One of the great controversial points in this document was the redistricting and that instead of 12 districts there should be 11. The reason for that is quite obvious, if you will go down through it the way this division was made. This is a hard state to divide. It is varied in its character, in its terrain, but I think the people in California are all the same.

When you have heard today that Contra Costa County and Alameda are going to merge their county societies, it seemed only right that Contra Costa County will be added to Alameda County and not kept as a separate councilor district. We felt that there should be 11 district councilors and that there should be six councilors-at-large elected by the house of delegates, the district councilors to be elected by their own districts. This, I know, is a controversial point which you will have to thrash out at your pleasure but that was imbedded in this change because of the testimony we have heard favoring councilors-at-large.

Also, it was felt by many that the size of the council should be changed. We feel if that is put into effect, with 11 district councilors and six councilors-at-large, it might give an undue advantage to Los Angeles County. So it is proposed that the vice-speaker be eliminated as a member of the council.

In redistricting this you will note that District No. 10 is divided into Districts 6, 9 and 12.

Now that you have copies of this document you will have plenty of time to study it and discuss it later on. There has been a point brought up by many that the house of delegates should have some rights as to powers over the seating of councilors elected by the various districts. That is a controversial matter. We think we have hit upon a system where we can have that worked out and still not cause injury to anyone.

I want to read this Section 11, which is practically new.

"District Councilors shall be elected by vote of the Delegates from each district in the manner and at the time specified in the By-Laws; provided, however, that at the first meeting of the House of Delegates after a District Councilor has been selected, his name shall be submitted to the House by the Delegates from the district, and (1) if there is no challenge by any Delegate then the Speaker shall declare his election completed, and (2) if any Delegate shall challenge the election on any ground, including fitness of the nominee of the district to serve as a District Councilor, the questions presented by the challenge shall be submitted to a Qualifications Committee consisting of the President, President-elect and one Delegate, appointed by the Speaker, from the Councilor District involved. The Qualifications Committee shall consider all grounds upon which the nominee is challenged and report back to the House. If the Committee reports in favor of confirming the nominee's election, the Speaker shall declare him elected. If the Committee reports against confirming the nominee's election, a three-fourths affirmative vote shall be necessary to sustain the report of the Committee, in which event the nominee shall be ineligible to serve as the District Councilor and the Delegates from the district shall immediately proceed to the selection of another nominee for the vacant office. If an adverse report of the Qualifications Committee is not sustained then the nominee shall be declared elected by the Speaker."

There is an error in this section. I will read the section, calling your attention to the error.

"Councilors-at-Large shall be elected one by one from nominations made on the floor of the House of Delegates. Not more than two Councilors-at-Large shall be elected from any one 'county'." It should read instead of "Councilor District." That will be corrected next Tuesday night.

A new section has been added or recommended added, reading as follows:

"Upon the adoption of this Constitution, the Councilors-at-Large holding office at the time of the adoption shall serve the remainder of their terms of office specified in the previous Constitution and as their terms expire successors shall be elected in the manner and for the terms provided in this Constitution."

The committee feels in view of the information it has received from various people that these changes should meet the requirements of all the

objections we have heard. The committee feels—in view of the necessity of making these changes as brought forth by testimony presented to the committee—and the committee recommends that the constitution as presented at the last meeting of the house of delegates be not voted favorably upon at this session. Thank you.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: You have heard the report of the reference committee and the question is now open for discussion by the floor.

I think we will recognize first Dr. McClendon, the chairman of the committee who got together this constitution. We must be sure that each speaker will speak on the proposed constitution, the proposed instrument, which Dr. McClendon's committee is submitting, not the changes which Dr. Loos' committee has suggested.

DR. MCCLENDON: I have had considerable experience with this association and the A.M.A. and I will be very brief. I think that Clifford Loos and his committee have done a very grand job. I believe probably I have come forth with an acceptable formula which may be adopted by this house. However, if we present new ideas every year they will just have to lie on the table, as I would like to remind you that the substitute constitution and by-laws which Dr. Loos' committee has presented to you will have to lie on the table another year, and then probably at that time it will come up with some more objections, just as they have this time.

Frankly, your constitution and by-laws committee has worked two years on this thing in an attempt to do two or three simple things. They are simple and this matter that has been discussed tonight by Dr. Loos is not very much different than what we proposed in the beginning. First, we took out of the constitution those things which were needed in the by-laws, those things which can be changed easily and which may be subject to change readily.

Secondly, we in the State of California intended in our original constitution, 12 councilor districts. I can't see how you can divide 11 by three. That was in our original draft and it was also proposed that the councilors be elected by districts, by the delegates from the areas from which these councilors came, and we still think that is the thing that should be done. I still contend that is the best deal from a representative standpoint.

We propose that the delegates be elected by the members of the component societies, not in the manner that has been so prevalent in the past in various county societies, and that means all of you sitting here now. We all want the delegates to this association feeling they are of some importance and they cannot be selected in any other way. They are now being elected for different terms of office but the only change that was suggested in the present constitution as it was presented was that the council, in the expenditure of money, should, by a three-fourths majority, approve the expenditures beyond the budget. That is just a reasonable and business-like thing. After all, when your delegates are dealing with money of the type that we have and may have

to spend, if and when an emergency should arise, certainly it would be only a fair safeguard to have at least three-fourths of the council approve that expenditure.

These are the three fundamental changes that were suggested. One of my friends and colleagues got up and waved a flag and said that if we continued under this proposed constitution, we would have communism, but that wouldn't be true; that we would be hamstrung in the expenditure of money, and that is not true.

If you will look at the old one and see all the little stickers stuck through here, you can realize and understand just what has been done. After all is said and done, my committee, and I would like to thank them again, as I did last year, has spent a whole year on this, 16 of us the first year and five or six of us the second year, meeting many times, a full day at a time. We have worked with the assistance of your legal counsel, Peart, Baraty & Hassard, and I can assure you if it had not been by request of this house that the constitution be rewritten, I wouldn't be standing up here trying to talk to you.

If you don't want it rewritten, it is okay with me. I do think that any of you who read over the whole constitution will recognize the necessity for streamlining this document and removing the amendments and amendments and amendments. Also, I would like to say here that if we continue to propose a new constitution, but not in criticism of some of the suggestions of Dr. Loos' committee, that the same thing is going to go on next year just as sure as I stand here tonight. It took us five years to get the constitution of the American Medical Association rewritten and it will take us more than ten years here. (Applause.)

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: Thank you, Dr. McClendon.

Further discussion is in order and we limit the discussion to the proposed new instrument, not the changes as outlined by Dr. Loos. Do we have anybody else who wishes to discuss this new constitution? Dr. Magoon.

DR. MACOON (Santa Clara County): Is it in order that I use the podium, sir?

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: We want you to do so.

DR. MACOON: I open these remarks with the unquestioned statement that I am in favor of the old constitution, the one recommended by the special committee. I am happy to add I was a member of the committee, the fruit of whose labor has been reported. Whatever may be the result therefrom in the way of bias, you may see for yourself.

First, the lesser virtues of the proposed constitution. If you have ever had occasion to seek a point in our existing constitution, you will agree with me. I think, that it is hopelessly disorganized, full of redundancies, inconsistent, and verbose to the point of frustration; if the proposed constitution corrects only this fault of the old, its adoption would save untold man-hours of labor and prevent the curdling of many otherwise sunny dispositions.

That the new does correct this fault in the old, I am sure you will concede, if you will but count the printed pages that each occupies. Besides being brief and concise the new constitution in a large measure more closely follows our desires in planning a constitution and the scheme of the organization, the goal of the association, outlining the broad and presumably permanent principles of the organization, and transferring to the by-laws those matters of operation and procedure whose details presumably might require at least occasional revision.

May I caution you therefore that you do not let a revision of the by-laws, with which you do not agree, color your thinking in considering this constitution. Technically the proposed by-laws are not even introduced. I believe that the revised version of the by-laws is ready for introduction and the reference committee will introduce other changes as a result of a hearing held yesterday. Even if those revisions still fail to meet your objects, may I point out the revision of the by-laws is comparatively easy and quick and I ask again that you make your decision on the constitution solely on the basis of its own merits and not of these subsidiary documents.

The hearing of the reference committee makes me believe that the only important controversial process of the new constitution is the organization of the council. I should like to discuss that subject at some length. I feel I am correct when I say that this original impetus resulted from a statement of the committee that drew up this proposed constitution and it was dissatisfied with the council as it is now organized. I refer you to the proponents of the original resolution to confirm what I say. On what was that dissatisfaction based? It was based on the belief that the council as now constituted is vested with full and complete power to commit the California Medical Association as it may see fit without any effective check or balance by any other authority within the association. In no other organization with which I am familiar, unless it be the hod carriers' union, do I know of an executive and quasi-legislative body which has such indefinite responsibility to its membership. That this power has been wisely and temperately used in the past begs the question.

The question then to which your committee seeks an answer, simply put, is this: How can we provide simple and effective changing over of the powers of the council without at the same time rendering its impetus ineffective? The answer seems to us to apply to the council the principle of representative government whose validity has been demonstrated by the 175-year history of the American government.

This would mean that each council member would have a constituency by whom he was chosen and to whom he was directly responsible. That to us meant that each councilor would be a district councilor and the councilor-at-large would be eliminated. That was accepted by both committees. The present constitution dictates that councilors-at-large come from the larger counties and districts, but there are coun-

ties from whom they are elected as a whole and not by districts from which they come.

It can be, and on occasions it has been, that the councilor-at-large is not the choice of a majority in that district. What support will this councilor receive and what sense of responsibility can that councilor have from his home county? Can anyone urge that such a situation is healthy, that it is for the benefit of the California Medical Association and that it does not entirely negate the principle of representative government? If we want representation in the council in the more populous areas, we had better watch this matter.

If, on the other hand, the councilors-at-large do represent the majority of the district, it is more consistent, more desirable and theoretically correct that they be elected as district councilors, that they be responsible to their districts directly and not filtered through the house as a whole.

I have been told in the past that councilors have never disagreed on the basis of north versus south or urban versus rural. That is a happy situation and there is no reason why it should not continue. To my mind there is no basic difference in the interest of the doctors. There should be no difference of opinion held by the doctors in the cow counties and the doctors buried in a metropolitan center.

The object of the committee in providing for geographical organization of the council was not to balance voting power but to assure that every member of the association would have a representative on the council whom he considers his own and whose responsibility to him was dictated only by the delegation of his own district and not by that of the whole state. That was the check on the council, the application of which is believed necessary and one to which no fair-minded councilors should object.

That leads to another point on the basis of the information originally told to the committee at the time when a small council seemed desirable. It now seems that the committee work of each councilor has attained a greater speed. It would not invalidate the principle of representative government and it would not be inconsistent with our thesis, and I have become convinced it would be in the best interests of the association, if the size of the council were increased. I would therefore suggest an amendment that provision be made to increase the district councilors for three or four of the larger councilor districts. I would also propose that in spite of the sparseness of the medical population but because of the tremendous geographical areas involved, the two northern districts be split so that we have two new districts, one centering around, say, Eureka, and one around, say, Redding. If these be created, this would result in a council of adequate workable size.

I have said that these changes should be accomplished by an amendment of the proposed constitution. I am wholly opposed to further delay in the adoption of the new constitution and I am sure that the council will carry the load for a year until its

membership can be increased in the manner I have described.

One more point. I have heard it said as an argument against the proposed constitution that the present council should not summarily be dismissed in entirety until the new council is chosen, but examine this argument more closely. Admittedly, some of the old council members will be out of office as this redistricting will cause some changes, but otherwise it seems to me that the present council, which is well represented from the districts and efficiently doing its job, should certainly be re-elected. Does anyone wonder that a councilor who does not meet this criterion, who does not command the support of the majority of the delegates from his own district, should not be continued in office? I will be glad to explain what I believe to be the obvious answer.

In summary and in conclusion, may I say that I feel, frankly, that the merits of the proposed constitution far outweigh any demerits that it might have and I believe that it will bring to the California Medical Association true and valid principles of representative government whose application is long overdue.

I respectfully solicit your support for its adoption. (Applause.)

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: We will continue the discussion. Dr. Caldwell.

DR. CALDWELL: Mr. Speaker, members of the house of delegates: This constitution is not a perfect instrument but Dr. McClendon has told you it represents the intention and efforts of some of the finest minds in the state of California for the past two years. If this constitution were perfect we wouldn't have set machinery in motion for amending it.

Dr. Loos' committee, as others of you, believe that it should be amended. I agree but I believe, first, that it should be adopted and then amended. We can live with this thing but we must not forget one thing. My understanding is that it is proposed to amend it this year, then again next year and the year thereafter until we will not get a streamlined workable constitution. For those of you who are lucky enough to be delegates and lucky enough to be alive, you will be attending the sessions in wheelchairs and still working on this constitution.

I would like to mention a couple of things that have come to my mind which stand out in the new constitution, the new proposed constitution. One is direct election of councilors. It is proposed that by secret ballot the delegation will be elected by members of the county medical societies. Now, that, to me is the only truly representative way and the American way. Also, it abolishes the councilors-at-large. This, as you know, is the situation where a councilor living and having his office in one county represents and is elected by the state as a whole and represents the state as a whole. We are told that a councilor is supposed to visit the district at least twice a year. If the councilor-at-large had to visit

each county twice a year, I don't think there would be so much competition for the office.

In the old constitution there are a few words which I think bear mentioning. They are "promote the betterment of the medical profession." I think it is about time that we begin to forget personal ambitions and begin to forget fancy loyalties to certain political groups and begin to think of the good of the entire membership of the California Medical Association. (Applause.)

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: Dr. Cline.

DR. CLINE: Mr. Speaker, members of the house: I think I have no fanciful loyalties to any particular group. I served on the council of the California Medical Association for a period of about ten years.

If you adopt this instrument, you are going to change the whole plan of the organization of the California Medical Association. This house of delegates is chosen by the constituent county societies throughout the state. This is a truly representative body which gives the representation which certain speakers have implied as inherent in the American system.

DR. RICHARD O. BULLIS: A point of order.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: Will you state your point of order?

DR. BULLIS: The gentleman speaking is not a delegate or a member of the house. He is speaking without permission of the house.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: We will ask for permission of the house so that Dr. Cline may speak. Those in favor of Dr. Cline speaking will say "aye" and those opposed "no".

. . . A vote was taken with the "ayes" in the majority. . . .

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: Dr. Cline will be allowed to speak.

DR. CLINE: Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The members choose their own delegates and these delegates simply carry out the wishes of their own constituents. The council has an entirely different function. The council does not expect, instead of the house of delegates and on behalf of the house of delegates and between meetings of the house of delegates to determine matters of policy. It is primarily an administrative body. It conducts the business of the association. One speaker said that he knew of no other organization in which such powers were vested in a comparatively small number of the membership but he never read the constitution of the American Medical Association. Their power and that of the board of trustees exceeds those of the council of the California Medical Association.

It also happens to have been my experience, being a member of the council and being chairman of the executive committee in the hectic days of 1945, 1946, and 1947, that we found many times when actions must be taken immediately. The house of delegates cannot be assembled. The council cannot be polled immediately to obtain a three-quarters vote. Such things would have to be explained, such details as

were incurred. They would have to be explained very carefully under these circumstances to all of the members of the council. Then we would have to have the three-quarters vote to exceed any budgetary provision that the house would make. If you don't trust your council, if you don't trust the people that you elect to conduct the business of this association in an emergency, then my thought is that it is not the system which is at fault but rather the personnel.

I would also sketch the history because I am intimately familiar, as was shown here, that this whole idea of the constitution such as now proposed here, arose not out of the efforts to improve the instrument of the association but rather out of dissatisfaction with the then current personnel of which I was a member. I, therefore, realize that this, in order to pass, must take two years and that we now have an entirely different construction to place on it.

I think there is another serious defect. You have heard the councilors-at-large assailed. If you will recall, and I think I am correct, that Dr. McClendon was a councilor-at-large, Dr. Sidney Shipman, the present chairman of your council, is a councilor-at-large, Dr. Ed Bruck, your recently presiding chairman of the council, was a councilor-at-large. I could go on indefinitely mentioning the valuable men that the association has had, the men who really have carried on the work, and they have been councilors-at-large. If you eliminate the councilors-at-large you would eliminate immediately some of the most important people whom you have serving you, possibly replacing them with equally competent individuals.

There is another thing I would like to speak about. That is that this instrument also proposes to reduce the size of the house of delegates. For the past year and a half I have been intimately associated with the idea in an effort to educate doctors to their responsibilities, to their profession, and to get them to do a real and realistic job in the protection of America.

DR. MAGOON: May I at this time rise to a point of order?

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: State your point.

DR. MAGOON: This gentleman is not speaking on the constitution but the by-laws, sir; not the constitution.

DR. CLINE: I stand corrected.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: Will you keep then to the constitution and discuss it only. That is what we have before you.

DR. CLINE: I shall try to, sir.

I shall simply make one other comment with reference to my ideas and that is this: That the larger number of people who would be intelligently acquainted with the business of this association, the better it is going to be, the greater is going to be our strength and the better the functions of the California Medical Association. Thank you. (Applause.)

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: Is there anyone else who would like to discuss this subject?

DR. MARDEN A. ALSBERGE (Los Angeles): I agree with the previous speaker, that the new constitution would make some radical changes in the way that the body is organized and the way this body is functioning. I am one of the individuals that believe a few radical changes are necessary. I believe that the councilors are a vital necessity in this organization. I believe that the delegates should be elected by their own constituents. I do not believe that it is possible to have proper representation without responsibility and if the men are not responsible solely to their own counties direct, they do not have that responsibility. I have heard that the council has found it necessary to act at times, in the absence of a meeting of the house of delegates, in certain emergencies. That is certainly true and that will continue to be true but certainly I believe that it is necessary to curb considerably the powers of the council.

I wish to cite one example. On this floor, gentlemen, just a year ago, there was a resolution presented in the meeting of California Physicians' Service. The resolution to which I refer was a 50 per cent reduction in the radiological fees. To be very brief, it was the first time in my memory that there has ever been brought up a discussion on such a proposition so controversial as this has been and which so unanimously expressed the will of the gentlemen seated here tonight. After three calls from speakers, there was not even a second.

However, the council found it necessary this last year to approve in principle, according to the minutes of the association, not only this fee schedule but, coming under this bracket also, the pathologists, approving in principle the setting up of a committee to sample the work done by the physician participating member as to whether or not his work was adequate and satisfactory. This I do not believe was an emergency, an emergency that arose at the moment. I believe that this situation could partially be correct and I cite you this one example. There are others. I believe the situation could not arise quite as readily if the council members were responsible to the men who elect them.

I believe that every councilor district has the right to say who will represent them and I believe that that councilor district has the right to hold that man accountable when he returns to his district. It is not possible for this state of California, the medical association, the whole councilors-at-large, to be responsible for anything when the councilor returns to his district to report and that represents but a small portion of the whole.

The main question, it seems to me, is to decide whether or not we need a new constitution. A lot think we do and a lot think we don't. If we do determine that a new constitution is necessary, we must at some time in presenting a new constitution, take action. There will be many delegates who will wish to appear before Dr. Loos' committee. Every day there are men and groups of individuals, I being one, who definitely and irrevocably would object to certain portions of the new constitution or the sug-

gested constitution. I am opposed to several phases of it but I will put up with it until they are changed. However, with as many matters as there are to the new constitution and with a group of 50, possibly, here opposing it and the group of ten over here opposing it and another group of 15 here opposing it, it seems that the total opposition to the constitution is overwhelming. Then, if we pass it on to another year, then this body changes by about 50 per cent. The new crop has new ideas and new changes.

First we must adopt a constitution. Then, if necessary, later, and I believe it will be necessary—every speaker has suggested that it will be necessary—we can change it. If we don't adopt the new constitution tonight, we can suggest additional amendments to the present constitution and they can lay over and be adopted next year, just as you would hold the whole constitution over with the suggested changes of the reference committees, and they can be adopted just as quickly; yet we will have a constitution but we will wait until next year when members of the house of delegates will make new objections. This in turn will hold it over for another year and this will go on continually, indefinitely, gentlemen, for years, but if we are going to have to get our feet wet, I suggest and propose we get them wet tonight. (Applause.)

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: Is there anyone that wants to discuss this important matter further?

DR. WESLEY S. SMITH (San Diego): I have been listening to the very interesting observations and in this very short time when I am on my feet, I wish to say that most of the speakers that have objected to the rejection of the constitution, as printed in the December journal, have closed the issue by getting over on to the by-laws consideration rather than sticking principally to the constitution.

Your committee has listened long and hard to many objections to the constitution as printed in last December's journal. I want to remind those that have spoken so far tonight that none of them has given credit to the fact that the committee that studied the constitutional changes reported it to this body too late for open discussion or for those to attend that reference committee and discuss these changes; therefore, the statement that next year we will have to make more changes and then more changes is not based on fact. The fact is that this body tonight is the first one that has had any opportunity to criticize this constitution other than the committee itself.

I believe there is a final fact that we shouldn't overlook. I think that Dr. Cline made some very fine suggestions and I think it should completely negate the suggestion that the councilors-at-large do not represent either their constituents or the state, for I should like to add a few more: Francis West from San Diego; Ben Frees from Los Angeles; Gordon MacLean from Oakland and C. V. Thompson from Lodi, and those of you who are experienced know that no matter how far back you go that your best men on the council have been councilors-at-large. The councilors-at-large have been a safety

factor and we must realize that there never has been very much difficulty when we have had changes in growth in the state and if anybody here wants to predict where that is going to be ten years from now, let him. I am not much of a prophet, but there are going to have to be certain changes.

I would like to make one further point. I should like to see this controversial point regarding the council put over but I guess it is legally impossible as the council is the basic controlling body of our organization. That answers the point that the controversial points were put into it by law. It cannot be done as far as the council is concerned. I think the fact that we are interested in, and on which I think we are entitled to some discussion, and I believe the record will show a year from now that with the changes that your reference committee has suggested which are based on the oppositions of the people appearing before them, the bugs will be pretty well ironed out.

I would like to adopt the constitution Tuesday night and which on Tuesday night will have had five amendments made to it, and, in all probability some more, and so that next year, if somebody has a copy of the constitution, you will open it up and see on page after page little pieces stuck on it and no one can find their place. So let's make a new one from tonight. I think we are all a little bit confused tonight. I think we shall make a very grave error in our confusion, because this is our first time to criticize the instrument.

The committee did a fine job. There is nothing changed except to adjust, in effect, questions which were considered, in part, based on the Contra Costa combination with Alameda; partly because it leaves a district which is not laid out right and partly because there is an objection, which is objected strenuously, to the way the council has laid out two sections in the city and county. This leaves it up to them to make their own decision. The other change is that some small community would be deprived of an extra delegate. These all seem reasonable to our committee. That is why I should like again to suggest that if you want to adopt the present constitution, then go ahead and amend and amend and this session will still lay it over for a year. We felt it was better to reject the present constitution but use it as a principal guide to make these other changes which can be done now, laid on the table a year and then you will have a useful document.

Thank you very much. (Applause.)

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: The chair will recognize Dr. Remmen.

DR. E. T. REMMEN (Los Angeles): Mr. Speaker and members of the house: I had thought of talking about an hour tonight on this subject and including a few stories but time is very short, so I will omit all of that.

It was my privilege to serve on the first committee which worked on this revision. The committee was a representative group which came from all over the state. They worked very long and very hard on it. The committee tried to reconcile the rights of

the large congested districts and the sparse rural districts by selecting the council on a geographical basis and the delegates on the basis of population. I think that is done very equitably, as equitably as possible, in the new constitution as proposed. It probably was not dissimilar to that which confronted the founders of this country who had likewise to adopt a system of government which was fair to New York City and to the remote wilds of the less densely populated colonies.

I was rather amused at the statement that our best councilors have been councilors-at-large. That is unusual in view of the fact that there are so many more district councilors and the fact that they have all been elected in the same way by the house of delegates. I wish I had time to tell you some of the things that went through the minds of the committee that worked on this matter. It went through my mind and I have no doubt through the minds of some of the others.

The reasons for reducing the house of delegates were several. One, the possibility we would, because of the press of business, come to two sessions of the house of delegates a year. The second session would possibly not be a convention and it would only be natural that the California Medical Association would defray the expenses of the house.

DR. MAGOON: I again rise to a point of order.

DR. REMMEN: I am sorry. That does relate to the by-laws.

There is one thing we all remember. While the house of delegates, including many men with experience, voted for compulsory health insurance, I don't think that our council, during the 15 years or 20 of my acquaintance with it, has been entirely infallible. My mind goes back to the survey of the state that determined whether we needed some form of health insurance which was conducted by Professor Dodd of the University of California at Los Angeles. Then you know about that \$50,000 or \$60,000 survey for which we paid, which was used against us. I am sure you all remember the Foote, Cone & Belding outlay, another very extravagant expenditure, which this council, which has never made any errors, carried on, in order to find out whether the people like us and what they thought about us. We know what they thought about us; we know how they liked us but they didn't like our fees. We didn't need that survey to tell us that. We then got our survey and as a development of that we went out and hired a public relations firm and we hear continually of what a wonderful job they are doing. I hope they are.

From a practical standpoint, however, may I remind you that four years ago here in California we had indemnity for illness added to the unemployment insurance law. Two years ago we became the first state to have hospital insurance added to it and we will probably, if we aren't very fortunate, have indemnity for medical care added to it in this state where, through publicity, we have kept government medicine out.

Now, let's be practical about it. That is the pres-

ent situation of California. We are the nearest to any state to have the whole bill and on the strength of that we went back and sold our public relations firm through their work to the A.M.A. That is all I want to say on that. This council that represents the carefully considered thought of a large group of men, who have not been desirous of holding office, did the best they could with the thing. If it is wrong in a few places, if it doesn't suit everybody, I think the simplest thing is to say that we have a constitution which already needs revising. Why, the Lord himself couldn't write a constitution that would suit everyone. It will probably be necessary to amend the old one but with this constitution we can start afresh and then if you want to amend it next year, you can. At least it is something of a modern and a scientific constitution. I hope you will adopt it. (Applause.)

DR. JOHN W. GREEN: Mr. Speaker and members of the house: I have served about ten years on this council that you are finding fault with—very sorry. I have done the best I could with the tools I had. However, I don't want to apologize so much as to point out to anyone of the organization, as a member of the council, that my idea of the councilor-at-large is this: They have been the balance wheel of our council and the many acrimonious disputes which we have had which were dealing with local problems—they might be dealing with San Diego, they might be dealing with Sacramento and they might be dealing with some other locale—and, naturally, the councilor representing that district is going to present the ideas of his constituents. That is what he has been elected for—to represent them and carry their ideas to the council.

Sometimes he had a pretty good battle on his hands. It sometimes gets pretty tough and I have seen it get awfully tough about four times. In every instance, if my memory serves me right, the councilor-at-large was the man who was broad enough to do what was good for medicine in California.

We have had threats of secession. Nothing happened. Why? It was because we had a pretty good council. Otherwise this might have happened.

I would also like to say this about the right to vote and I don't believe this is in the by-laws. I don't believe you can ask any councilor to serve you for three years and then reelect him to serve you for three years more. He gives up his business. He has fights with his wife. He does everything that is bad for him, to serve you, and still, in spite of all that, this new constitution recommends that he will have no vote on the floor of this house. I don't believe that is just exactly what you gentlemen would like to have your councilors do. I can't believe it but it may be so. Maybe it wasn't properly discussed.

I do want to say in closing that Clifford Loos did a good job in the spot that he had—you didn't like it, I know, but it was advertised, at least to me, that that meeting would be held at the time specified. Everybody, I think, had just as much chance as I had to go there and express his views and I hope you do not accept this constitution, because, if you

do, you accept it in toto and there is nothing in there, in accepting it, that you will amend. (Applause.)

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: Is there any more discussion?

DR. ASKEY (Los Angeles): Mr. Speaker, members of the house of delegates: Somebody said one time that the only ones that the American people have any confidence in at all are those they are about to elect. After he is elected everybody shoots at him.

Now, it doesn't seem to me that we have any reason to go back and say whether Sid Shipman or whether I or anybody else was a good councilor at the time they were on the council. They did the best they could. Maybe we didn't like it. Maybe they made mistakes. That is not the point at issue now. The point at issue is this: There is a proposed new constitution before us which is detailed and cannot be changed at this time by one single semicolon, period or comma. If you adopt it, you adopt it as is and it will then be your constitution. It will change the whole set-up of the California Medical Association and everything that is now being done is wrong. The people who will be the new council will immediately have to be elected and you will have to get a whole new crowd. It may be that you will elect some of the boys that have been in if you still have confidence in them but you are going to have to set up a whole new set of things at this session of your house of delegates. If you adopt it, from that minute tonight everything else is out.

Everyone that I have heard speaking tonight agrees that there are changes in this proposed constitution that must be made. It wouldn't be right to follow it and go by it until these changes were made. Now, if these changes are not made, you are then going to go for a whole year on a procedure which may upset everything that we are trying to do. There will immediately be jostling for positions; there will be those who are working for this and that and this session at Coronado will end up in the greatest turmoil that you ever saw.

If we have to have amendments I believe that they should be right. I agree that the other constitution could be well changed. It seems to me that you have had a committee studying this thing and looking at it from all angles and what does this committee say? It comes in and says, "We believe that there are certain good points in the proposed constitution but there are lots of others that are very, very bad and therefore we think that it should be changed."

Now, gentlemen, which would be better, to continue with the troubles which we have and which we understand but which we can change, and we intend to change, or to put on our books not only the troubles which we already have but all the rest of them that will come in addition? It seems to me that it would be very wise to continue with our old constitution and have this committee which recommended the changes which they want, introduce them at this time to be considered and put into effect next time.

You are going to have the same thing done if you adopt the new constitution and you are going to have so many troubles on your hands that nobody will know where we are. I cannot see in my own mind how I or you can give the balanced thought to this at this short meeting tonight that Cliff and his committee have given to it. In my opinion, they saw the best thing to do and that was to recommend at this time to reject the proposed constitution and, instead, take this proposal and then you have something that you can build on. It is conceded that you have some troubles, but we can understand the troubles that we know. The troubles that are going to bother us are the ones that will inevitably pile up on us with new changes and I therefore hope that you will reject this and ask your committee to introduce your amendments which they think will solve the problems. Then let us, if you wish, have this committee as a special committee, to study this and have hearings during the year on this and then, when we come back next year, we won't sit here cold turkey but we will have the additional reports which they will have at that time.

I sincerely hope—and I have no axe to grind any more—you have given me every honor in this association, most of which I didn't deserve, but which I feel very humble for—if you believe my advice is worth anything, and you simply believe it or you don't believe it—that is up to you—but my advice is to reject this proposed constitution and go at it in the right way. (Applause.)

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: I want to give everybody an opportunity to be heard. Dr. Bullis from Los Angeles County.

DR. BULLIS: It seems to me the question before the house tonight is whether you wish to accept the suggestion and recommendation of the two committees, one for a period of two years' hard work, a committee of 12 or 15 men, and one committee of five, or whether you wish to set that judgment aside and accept the recommendation of the committee of three who have worked for a period of a few days. The chairman of that committee had not even read the constitution, I believe, until he was appointed chairman of the committee. I think that it stands to reason that the work done by the two committees—unfortunately, I happened to be on the last one—but I think that the committees working with the same legal advice would be better to follow than the one committee in a short time. I respectfully urge that the new constitution be adopted and any variations that may be needed could be proposed and laid over for a year.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: Does anyone else wish to speak to this?

DR. WILLIAM G. DONALD (Alameda County): Mr. Speaker: I would like to say a few things because I was on the committee of the original 15 men and, after listening to the debate here tonight, several curious things have come to mind. This committee on the proposed new constitution was obey-

ing the house of delegates mandate that the constitution of the council be changed. That is at your suggestion and demands. I have been very interested for two years in this constitution and during the past month, since it has been published and studied by quite a number of members of the house of delegates, I find no one criticizing the omission of the council but those who are councilors or who have been councilors.

I regret that Dr. Cline has put this on a personal basis, aiming at individual councilors. No such thought was in the mind of the delegates when they asked that the formation of the council be changed. It wasn't a personal matter. Councilors have been invariably leaders of our society and great men. There is no reason in the world why they shouldn't still be the same councilors.

These committees of 15 and five, then, have studied this thoroughly with your demands in mind and have brought forth this constitution. Your reference committee has not even studied it two days. The speakers in general here have not given it as much thought as the original committee acting at your behest. If opinions are to be considered, I certainly would consider the 20 men who have studied it for two years far ahead of those off-the-cuff opinions and I would urge you to accept the constitution as proposed in toto. (Applause.)

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: Does anyone else wish to discuss this instrument before we vote on it?

DR. J. E. YOUNG (Fresno County): I did work on this committee but there is no reason why, after new information is obtained, that opinions cannot be changed. You have discussed the government of the California Medical Association to great extent. It has been very interesting but it would also be very interesting to look into the proposed constitution and see what it would do to you as individuals.

This morning I learned a very good objective lesson on the value of time and on the value of money. Time is of no essence in this thing if we can do it right. Let us take ten years and certainly if it is going to be fool-proof, it surely is going to require repeated amendments. Let us amend the old constitution step by step.

I would refer you specifically to Article IV of the proposed constitution, Section 4, heading of "Funds, Property, Dues, Assessments and Expenditures." This section provides means by which C.M.A. may raise funds. It provides that the house of delegates may levy special assessments in addition to the regular dues upon membership of the C.M.A. It provides also that the house of delegates may levy penalties upon members and even assessments. It also provides penalties for failure to pay the assessment or surrender of membership in the association or component society or both.

I come here tonight as a representative of my society and my society is very jealous of its rights and prerogatives. I am very certain that my society would not agree to me, as their representative, in this house of delegates, giving you the right to sus-

pend membership in the local society. Suspension of membership in the local society is a very serious proposition. I am certain that we on the local level are much better qualified to determine qualifications of membership than you in this house and I fear that in the future, if you adopt this constitution that you may use this right very poorly and very arbitrarily.

There is the danger in this proposed constitution that your rights as a member in the local society can be abrogated for other things because it has been the history of people down through the ages that, regardless of what the motives have been, the attending powers have always wanted more power and they have taken it. That is the reason why in our own national Constitution in the Convention of 1789, regardless of the time it took to adopt it, and regardless of the time it took to amend it, and constitutional conventions were held in various states, that Constitution was rejected and sent back and they said, "We will not take it until you provide us with specific and well written recommendations as a guarantee of our rights." That came to be known as the Bill of Rights upon which we base our own separate individual rights.

This proposed constitution in no way guarantees us the right of individual membership in the local society. Furthermore, if this house some time in the future sees fit to levy an assessment upon the membership, when the budget has been exceeded for some reason, I know of no better way in which this house can receive a vote of confidence than it can by a failure to accomplish the payment of that assessment. Certainly there could be no better vote of confidence of any action of this house than to take this action and I do not propose to be browbeaten in any way by voting "no" against any assessment of this house now and if I vote "no" upon an assessment of this house, the membership in my local society is in danger and thus my livelihood is in danger, so I hope that you will think long enough to reject this constitution in whole. (Applause.)

DR. REMMEN: I rise to a point of information. Is it not a fact that at the present time the constitution provides that membership in the national, state and county medical associations is inseparable and the loss of any one is a loss of all three?

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: As far as I know, that is not so, Dr. Remmen. It starts at the county level first.

Does anyone want to discuss this any further? Is there any more discussion?

DR. ROBERTSON WARD (San Francisco): As a member of the committee of five that brought this proposal to you, I want to admit fallibility. The argument has been made here tonight that certainly you should put your trust in the 20 men who have considered this thing over a period of years to a greater extent than you should put it in the committee, the reference committee, that has been appointed to serve for a month. As a member of the committee of the 20 people who have considered this over a period of two years, and as a member of

the committee of five that made the final draft, I would like to urge the rejection of the constitution because it is inadequate in my point of view. (Applause.)

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: Does anyone else want to discuss this?

... The question was called for. ...

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: The question has been called for. We are going to vote on this constitution as a single instrument, the constitution as printed in CALIFORNIA MEDICINE for December and in the Reports Bulletin. Are you ready for the question?

A MEMBER: If you vote "no," do you reject it and if you vote "yes," do we reject it or what?

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: We are going to vote on the constitution itself and not on the report of the resolutions committee. I think if we vote for this either "yes" or "no," it will be much simpler for us to understand what we are voting for.

DR. MAGOON: This was presented to the house last year for decision tonight and you can't change it. It has got to be voted on as a constitution.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: We are going to vote by ballot and I see no reason why we cannot vote either "yes" or "no" on the constitution itself and not on the recommendations of the resolutions committee. Are we all clear on that?

A MEMBER: Does "yes" mean you accept it and "no" you reject it?

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: Yes, that means we accept the new instrument if we vote "yes" and "no" means we reject it. Is everybody clear on that? Is the house willing to vote by ballot?

... There were cries of "yes." ...

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: All right, we will appoint Dr. Bullis, Dr. Ward and Dr. Sam Randall as tellers.

DR. REMMEN: A point of order.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: Do you want to state your point of order?

DR. REMMEN: We are voting on the new constitution and has the roll been called? Is there a quorum of the delegates present here?

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: The house was constituted at the outset when the report of the credentials committee was given. There was a quorum present and at the present time there is a quorum present. The only people who will vote will be the delegates. Will our legal counsel give us any advice on that?

MR. HASSARD: Mr. Speaker: The only persons who may vote are those who are seated as delegates and who reported as such to the credentials committee earlier this evening. For the information of the house may I point out that the vote, in order to adopt the new constitution, must be a two-thirds affirmative vote. That means when you cast your ballot "yes" you are voting in favor of the adoption of the constitution as was presented a year ago by Dr. McClendon and if you vote "no" you are voting for rejection of it.

A MEMBER: I question that the chair can accept that vote. I believe we have to call the roll and that the alternates for absent delegates must be seated.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: A request has been made for a roll call. That is in order.

DR. REMMEN: In the interest of saving time, would I be in order in suggesting that the vote on this question be taken on Tuesday when the house has been polled?

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: I don't think you can do that. I think we have to vote on this tonight and have it either "yes" or "no." The roll will be called. Will the secretary of each delegation be prepared to put in an alternate in alphabetical order.

... The roll was called by the secretary, Dr. Garland. ...

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: The tellers will please come forward, Dr. Bullis, Dr. Ward and Dr. Sam Randall. We will now vote on the ballots. Those who have been seated as delegates will have the right to vote accordingly and the ballots will be passed out.

... The ballots were then passed to the delegates. ...

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: While they are passing the ballots and while they are voting upon them, we will state again that you will vote "yes" if you are in favor of the new constitution and "no" if you are opposed to it. While we are passing the ballots we will proceed with the next item of business which is new business, No. 19, the introduction of resolutions. Those who wish to present resolutions will come forward and state their name and their county and have their copies ready to be handed to the secretary.

Resolution No. 1

(Previously introduced as addendum to report of the council.)

DR. GERSON R. BISKIND (San Francisco): The San Francisco delegation has instructed me to introduce the following resolution. I will omit for brevity most of the "whereases." I will just read the "resolved."

... The complete resolution is as follows ...

Resolution No. 2

WHEREAS, The closed panel system of distribution of workmen's compensation medical practice is alien to the principle of free choice of physicians and may result in unhealthy regimentation, and

WHEREAS, The California State Compensation Insurance Fund has had a modified open panel for more than ten years, and

WHEREAS, Certain private compensation insurance companies are experimenting with modified open panels, and,

WHEREAS, The medical profession of the State of California is exceedingly capable and able to give the best care to injured workmen on a modified open panel designed to give considerable choice of physicians, and

WHEREAS, Free choice of physicians fosters an improved patient-doctor relationship, an essential

often lacking in the rehabilitation of the injured workman when he is treated under the strict closed panel system; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the house of delegates of the California Medical Association approve the principle of an open panel in the practice of workmen's compensation cases; and be it further

Resolved, That the council of the California Medical Association be instructed to use all power within its means to foster the use of open panels in the practice of workmen's compensation insurance; and be it further

Resolved, That the council of the California Medical Association be instructed to set up a committee to study open panel compensation insurance practice with the view of working out some of the problems presented by the medical profession, insurance carriers, and/or self-insured employers, and organized labor.

DR. MAGOON: May I rise to a point of order?

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: State your point of order.

DR. MAGOON: It is 12:00 o'clock. There is a tremendous volume of resolutions to be introduced. Would it be in order, since the resolutions are to be published and presented to the reference committee, to present them to this house by title only?

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: If the house wishes, that may be done. What is the wish of the house? Those who wish the resolutions to be presented by title only and not read will indicate by saying "aye" and those who wish to have them read will say "no."

... A vote was taken on the suggestion and the majority voted "aye." ...

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: The motion wins and they will be presented by title.

DR. BISKIND: Most of these resolutions are not formally titled but I will try to describe them.

... Dr. Biskind presented the following resolutions ...

Resolution No. 3

Resolved, That as a statement of policy the California Society of Pathologists is opposed to the centralization of facilities for the initial diagnosis of malignant disease by means of examinations of tissues, exudates or bodily excretions by whatever name the procedure might be called. This is specifically meant to include any exfoliative cytologic diagnostic procedure proposed as a part of any mass survey conducted by federal, state or municipal government or political subdivision thereof or by any private organization sponsored or supported by such governmental agency or by endowments or public voluntary contributions; and be it further

Resolved, That exfoliative cytologic examinations incident to mass surveys be done at the local level by pathologists licensed to practice medicine in California. Should the local pathologist desire consultation, in accordance with the usual custom he may refer the material to any pathologist of his choice.

Resolution No. 4

WHEREAS, The subject of industrial accident fees is of considerable interest to all members of the California Medical Association, and

WHEREAS, Every member should have an opportunity to study and to voice his approval of any fee schedule which he is required to support; be it therefore

Resolved, That any future proposed fee schedule be placed before the component county medical societies and all interested and recognized specialty associations for their study, comment and approval at least sixty days prior to submission to the Industrial Accident Commission for its final action.

Resolution No. 5

WHEREAS, The physicians of California have been experimenting in the distribution of the cost of medical care through California Physicians' Service for more than ten years, and

WHEREAS, The California Physicians' Service has never paid 100 per cent on its fee schedule, and,

WHEREAS, It is the duty of the California Medical Association to point out to the public the real cost of standard medical care, and

WHEREAS, It is unwise for the profession to be engaging voluntarily in any business practices on a small scale that would be dangerous or impossible if the same were put into universal practice or brought under Government control; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the house of delegates of the California Medical Association request the board of trustees of the California Physicians' Service immediately to make it a policy that all new and renewed contracts written shall have sufficient premium to fulfill actuarial requirements to pay 100 per cent on the fee schedule.

Resolution No. 6

WHEREAS, The present practice in force in California Physicians' Service provides for the payment of professional members at a rate representing less than that of its present established fee schedule, roughly 80 per cent; and

WHEREAS, This aforementioned fee schedule, even though paid in full, is insufficient to reimburse its professional members for operating expenses and a reasonable profit; and

WHEREAS, California Physicians' Service has now announced that it is embarking on a new venture, a catastrophic illness plan to cover 23 chronic illnesses; and

WHEREAS, This new coverage is to be paid from funds separately assessed for this specific coverage; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the council of the California Medical Association be instructed by this body to demand that the premium for this new coverage be set at a level which will insure that professional members be reimbursed at a rate representing 100 per cent of the established fee schedule.

Resolution No. 7

WHEREAS, The subject of medical service and hospital service corporations is of vital interest to the people of California, especially the medical profession; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the house of delegates of the California Medical Association instruct the council of the California Medical Association to make a thorough study of all possible government regulations of hospital service and medical service corporations, open panel, closed panel, mutual, non-profit, and profit, so that any time legislative action in this field is imminent a program to defend the rights of the people of California and good medicine will be at hand and some emergency expediency will not have to be used.

Resolution No. 8

WHEREAS, There are many indemnifying insurance policies for medical and surgical benefits in the State of California, and

WHEREAS, Indemnifying insurance for medical costs does not regiment practice and offers free choice of physicians, and

WHEREAS, Indemnifying insurance does not fix medical fees, but leaves that to the physician and patients, and,

WHEREAS, Medical guidance is being sought in the field of indemnifying schedules for medical costs; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the house of delegates of the California Medical Association approve voluntary indemnifying insurance as a sound and excellent method of distributing medical and surgical costs; and, be it further

Resolved, That the council of the California Medical Association be instructed to inform, and/or advertise to the public that the California Medical Association approves the indemnifying insurance as a method of providing the cost of medical and hospital expense; and, be it further

Resolved, That the council of the California Medical Association be instructed to institute a thorough study of indemnifying insurance for the purpose of pointing out abuses that can be eliminated by the medical profession and the insurance carriers.

Resolution No. 9

WHEREAS, Under reorganization of the armed forces, it is proposed to give medical care to some 400,000 civilian employees of the armed forces, and

WHEREAS, Military medicine should be limited to care of military personnel in line with the need of the military to maintain tactical mobility; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That California Medical Association so direct its forces that the medical care of these civilians be retained in private practitioners' hands and that the armed forces not be permitted to expand their medical services to furnish medical care for these civilians; and, be it further

Resolved, That the California Medical Association carry this resolution to the American Medical Association

in San Francisco in June for consideration and action on a national level.

Resolution No. 10

WHEREAS, The California Medical Association's fee schedules are in a state of instability by reason of division of authority between the Industrial Fee Schedule Committee and the C.P.S. Fee Schedule Committee, and special advisory and negotiating committees, and

WHEREAS, The present arrangement also results in needless duplication of effort and expense, and

WHEREAS, Two conflicting schedules exist as a result of such duplication, and

WHEREAS, There is a strong tendency for either of these schedules to be interpreted as a standard of average private fees in California; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the present Industrial Accident Fee Schedule Committee and the C.P.S. Fee Schedule Committee be abolished and replaced by a single C.M.A. Fee Schedule Committee, as representative as possible of general practice and the specialties, with sub-committees as necessary, members to be appointed for a three-year term, initially on a staggered basis for continuity of personnel; and, be it further

Resolved, That this committee be instructed to prepare, and maintain by revision as required, a schedule of average fees in California without any minimum or maximum implication; and, be it further

Resolved, That any reduction in the schedule, for instance to C.P.S. and to industrial accident insurance carriers, shall be granted with implication; and, be it further

Resolved, That any reduction in the schedule, for instance to C.P.S. and to industrial accident insurance carriers, shall be granted with emphasis on the fact that such reduction is a concession on the part of our members; and, be it further

Resolved, That this committee shall report to the house of delegates at its annual meeting and any interim meeting.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: These resolutions will be submitted to Reference Committee No. 3.

Do we have any more?

DR. FRANK F. SCHADE (Los Angeles): This resolution requests the Governor of the State of California to appoint a physician to membership in the California State Disaster Council.

Resolution No. 11

WHEREAS, Increasing importance is being given to civilian defense, and

WHEREAS, In the event of a major disaster, the care of the sick and injured will be one of the major problems of civilian defense, and

WHEREAS, The California State Disaster Council contains representatives of police and fire officials, representatives of city government and the American Red Cross but no representative of the medical profession; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Governor of the State of California be respectfully petitioned to appoint a physician to the California State Disaster Council, said physician to be a member of the California Medical Association and preferably one who is conversant with the problems of civilian medical defense.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: This will be referred to Reference Committee No. 3.

DR. MILLER: This is a resolution regarding the Benevolence Fund.

Resolution No. 12

WHEREAS, Several years ago a benevolence fund was created by the state association for the worthy purpose of aiding aged and infirm members not able to provide for themselves, and

WHEREAS, One dollar of the state's dues was ordered assigned to this purpose, and

WHEREAS, An increasing number of retired physicians are tending to settle in one of our component counties to the detriment of funds for regular members in that county, and

WHEREAS, The enormous growth of our association may involve a program of tremendous scope, requiring many times one dollar from each and every member, and

WHEREAS, The welfare philosophy of federal aid to states and state aid to counties cannot be projected indefinitely, and

WHEREAS, Most physicians believe that the responsibility of the care of the aged is one best discharged at county level by persons close to the recipient; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, 1. That the benevolence program at state level be discontinued as of January 1, 1951; and, be it further

Resolved, 2. That each and every county society in this state be advised to create suitable funds at county level for the care of disabled or infirm needy physicians; and, be it further

Resolved, 3. That if such physicians wish to move to other counties in their later lives, that the county of their origin may, if funds permit, defray the cost of care in the new county, if the latter has suitable facilities.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: This resolution on the benevolent fund will be referred to Reference Committee No. 3.

A MEMBER: Could we have a ruling as to what constitutes a title? Could we have some slight idea what the resolution is about, just merely a short sentence or so.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: Yes, just give us a short sentence or so, so we will know what it is all about. Dr. Cook.

DR. ORRIN COOK (Sacramento): This resolution is to the effect that the radio program, "California Caravan," under the sponsorship of the California Medical Association, be discontinued.

Resolution No. 13

Resolved, That the 1950-51 annual budget be revised to the effect that the provision of funds for

the radio program "California Caravan" be deleted and that this radio program, under the sponsorship of the California Medical Association, be discontinued.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: This will be referred to Reference Committee No. 3.

Next!

DR. LEON P. FOX (Santa Clara County): This resolution is concerning the establishment of an annual fund of \$20,000 to be used by the California Medical Association for public relations.

Resolution No. 14

WHEREAS, There is continually an obvious necessity and imperative need for a strong county medical society local level public relations program in the state, and

WHEREAS, Past experience has repeatedly and forcefully demonstrated that grass roots public relations programs have frequently originated at the level of county medical societies, and

WHEREAS, Such programs have proven to be of such merit as to be adopted on nationwide levels, and

WHEREAS, Such programs are often best introduced as a pilot project for evaluation and trial on a local level, and

WHEREAS, Certain county medical societies which have displayed unusual initiative urgently need financial assistance; be it therefore

Resolved, That the California Medical Association shall establish an annual fund of \$20,000 to be used at the county medical society level for those projects in public relations which are approved by the council of the California Medical Association.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: It will be referred to Reference Committee No. 2. It has to do with finances.

The next resolution.

DR. H. B. BREITMAN (Los Angeles): This is a proposed amendment to the constitution, article VII, section 1, to be changed to read that delegates or councilors-at-large which are assigned to specific counties by reason of their size shall be elected by delegates from such specified counties.

Proposed Constitutional Amendment

Be It Resolved, That Article VII, Section 1, of the constitution of the California Medical Association be amended to read as follows:

"ARTICLE VII, COUNCIL AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

"Section 1—The Council

"The Council shall consist of the Councilors and ex officio: The President, the President-Elect, and the Speaker of the House of Delegates, each with all the rights of a Councilor.

"Subject to the provisions herein, the Secretary-Treasurer and the Editor shall also be ex officio members of the Council, but without the right to vote.

"The nine district Councilors shall be elected as follows:

"In the interim between the first and second meetings of the House of Delegates at any annual session, the delegates from each Councilor district for which a councilorship is about to become vacant shall meet and elect a Councilor from that district. In the event that a majority of the delegates from any district are unable to agree upon a Councilor, the House of Delegates at its second meeting, shall elect a Councilor from that district. Those councilorships-at-large which are assigned to specified counties by reason of the size of their membership shall in similar manner be elected by the delegates from such specified counties. All nominees for councilorships must be members in good standing.

"Unassigned Councilors-at-Large shall be elected by the House of Delegates. Not more than two Councilors-at-Large shall be elected from any one Councilor district; provided, however, that when any one Councilor district shall consist of a component county society having 1,500 or more members, two of the Councilors-at-Large shall be elected from its membership.

"Any chapters, sections or paragraphs of the Constitution or By-Laws which are in conflict with this amendment are hereby repealed."

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: That will lie on the table.

DR. BURT DAVIS (Santa Clara): I think the simplest way is to just read the "resolved" portion.

Resolution No. 15

WHEREAS, The public relations program of the California Medical Association was initiated under pressure which required contacting the general public as rapidly as possible, and

WHEREAS, This program has proven effective in publicizing voluntary health insurance, and

WHEREAS, This program, though necessary at the beginning, has been expensive, and

WHEREAS, The general public is now aware of the existence of voluntary health insurance, and

WHEREAS, The radio program "California Caravan" has met the need for which it was designed, but is no longer a necessary nor a justifiable expenditure of the association funds, and

WHEREAS, More efficient techniques for approaching the public at a lesser unit cost per contact are available; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the radio program "California Caravan" be discontinued.

The second resolution:

Resolution No. 16

WHEREAS, The 1949 house of delegates encouraged the contact with students of medicine during their training and,

WHEREAS, One of the methods by which this was done was the publication of the pamphlet entitled *Future*, and

WHEREAS, Medical students are more desirous of

scientific knowledge than of political knowledge, and better contact may be made by scientific instruction than by political pamphlets; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the house of delegates of the California Medical Association suggests to the managerial board of CALIFORNIA MEDICINE that the prepayment of subscriptions to CALIFORNIA MEDICINE for all medical students, interns and residents within California would have many worthwhile benefits in relations with students of medicine; and, be it further

Resolved, That the managerial board be requested to contact agencies whose cooperation might well be enlisted to attain this effect.

The third resolution:

Resolution No. 17

WHEREAS, There has been a growing tendency for organizations with medical administrations to enter upon the field of the practice of medicine, and to make decisions which properly should be made by licensed physicians and surgeons, and

WHEREAS, The business and professions code of the State of California limits the privilege of professional practice of medicine and surgery to natural persons so licensed, and

WHEREAS, This dangerous encroachment upon the practice of medicine and surgery is becoming more evident in the case of hospital administration where the rights and privileges of practicing physicians are being usurped by the administrative bodies, namely, in the invasion of the fields of radiology, pathology, anesthesiology, to name but a few, and

WHEREAS, The rights of hospital staff members are being curtailed by empirical formulation of procedural rules, standing orders, and arbitrary restrictions upon the activities of physicians whose licenses from the State of California are identical and should have an equal weight; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to each hospital administrator within the state of California.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: These will be referred to Reference Committee No. 3.

Dr. J. M. de los Reyes.

DR. J. M. DE LOS REYES (Los Angeles): I have two amendments to the new or the old constitution, gentlemen. The first one will refer to the qualifying of members so that they can be elected to the house of delegates.

The second one is on the oath of office for officers of the association.

. . . The second resolution introduced by Dr. de los Reyes reads as follows . . .

Resolution No. 18

Resolved, That Section 9 is hereby added to Chapter VI of the by-laws of this association, California Medical Association, to read as follows:

"Section 9—Oath of Office

"All officers of this association, upon election or appointment, shall subscribe to an oath or affirma-

tion as follows: "I do not belong and have not belonged to any organization advocating the overthrow or change of the form of government of the U.S.A. by violent or unlawful means nor do I believe in changing the form of government of the U.S.A. by violent or unlawful means."

... The first resolution referred to by Dr. de los Reyes appears below as Resolution No. 24. ...

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: These will lie on the table.

Do we have any more resolutions?

Dr. Bailey.

DR. WILBUR BAILEY (Los Angeles): This is a resolution asking for a means of recognition of ethical psychologists.

Resolution No. 19

WHEREAS, Properly trained psychologists with high ethical standards who work under the guidance of doctors of medicine render a genuine public service, but

WHEREAS, There are a host of other individuals partly or completely untrained who pose as psychologists, and

WHEREAS, The action of some of these individuals is very much against the public welfare (For example one partly-trained psychologist by way of preventing what he termed a "financial barrier" between him and his patient, borrowed all her money, thus reducing her numerous difficulties to a single package—the problem of getting her money back. Another example is that of a group of women who formerly operated as an escort bureau in one large southern California city, but who have recently paid the city license fee of \$12 and registered as psychologists), although the scope of private enterprise has doubtless thus been broadened, it is debatable whether this action is for the general public good, and

WHEREAS, State licensing might seem a ready answer to stopping these "mind meddlers" whose talents range from bunco to blackmail, licensing has two big disadvantages: (1) Nearly anyone who has worked as a so-called psychologist for three to five years would have to be "blanketed in" under a so-called "grandfather" clause; (2) Licensing boards and laws do not always turn out as originally intended; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the C.M.A. and the component county societies follow a pattern already successfully established with other affiliated and ancillary groups and set up required standards of education and appropriate codes of ethics for psychologists who work under the direction of the medical profession; and, be it further

Resolved, That a list of such recognized psychologists be made available for the use of the medical profession and the public.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: This will be sent to Reference Committee No. 3.

DR. SIDNEY J. THOMAS (Santa Clara): This resolution deals with the attempt of hospital adminis-

trators to coerce physicians by using their restrictive beds for making them send patients to the hospitals:

Resolution No. 20

WHEREAS, The C.M.A. continually strives to encourage the highest standards of medical practice, and

WHEREAS, The association believes that free choice of physician is an essential part of the maintenance of such standards, and

WHEREAS, The association is informed that a few hospital administrators are attempting to restrict such choice by requiring that staff members and other physicians desiring to hospitalize patients in such hospitals, direct all private ambulatory outpatients into the departments of those hospitals (for diagnosis, treatment, drugs and other services), and

WHEREAS, The Northern California Retail Druggist Association has already approached officers of the A.M.A. with a request for aid in the termination of such coercive practices; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the house of delegates of the C.M.A. deplores such alleged practices on the part of hospitals or hospital administrators; and, be it further

Resolved, That all members of the association be urged to refer their patients to sources based on the highest quality, and who conduct their institutions primarily for the care of those sick and injured in need of bed care; and, be it further

Resolved, That the house direct the executive secretary of the association to transmit copies of this resolution to the grievance committees of the county medical societies in this state, and to the officers of the Association of California Hospitals.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: This will be referred to Reference Committee No. 3.

DR. THOMAS N. FOSTER (Santa Clara County): This is a resolution asking that the funds budgeted for public relations be maintained as they were last year.

Resolution No. 21

WHEREAS, The public relations program of the medical profession has fully justified the expense and effort involved; and

WHEREAS, The hazard of political interference in the practice of medicine still exists despite temporary remission of intensity, and

WHEREAS, It is most urgent that the medical profession not be lulled into complacent false security, and

WHEREAS, An unanticipated shift of public opinion might suddenly occur in the event of a national economic depression; be it therefore

Resolved, That the California Medical Association maintain funds budgeted for their public service program at the same level as that of the previous fiscal year.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: This will be referred to Reference Committee No. 3.

DR. J. B. JOSEPHSON (Santa Clara County): This is a resolution concerning the reorganization of public relations in the California Medical Association.

Resolution No. 22

WHEREAS, Organized medicine in general and California medicine in particular recognize the profound value of public relations, and

WHEREAS, C.M.A. has seen fit to establish an office of executive secretary whose originally intended duty was to initiate and direct the public relations and to streamline the business administration, and

WHEREAS, C.M.A. has seen fit yearly to budget some one hundred thousands of dollars for the sole purpose of improving public relations, almost all of which has been expended on a radio program, thought by many to be immensely costly in proportion to value returned, and

WHEREAS, Such a program of and by itself does not constitute an adequate and well-rounded solution of the problem since it so inadequately expounds the general principles of public relations, and

WHEREAS, The administrative duties of the executive secretary have been so well organized and delegated to subordinates as to no longer occupy his full time and capacity; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the house of delegates of the C.M.A. instructs its council to direct the executive secretary to henceforth give the problem of public relations his major interest, concern and attention, and allow his innate imaginative and creative abilities to conceive, gestate and deliver to California medicine a plan for organized and directive public relations embodying the following: (1) A director of public relations selected from the present secretarial staff or procured from afar whose duties shall be solely public relations, (2) Formulate, execute and direct public relations at the state level, and (3) Advise and assist and cooperate at the county level with help and direction to the county executive secretaries and society officers; and, be it further

Resolved, That the house of delegates of the C.M.A. instruct its council to curtail, reduce or alter its present expenditures on public relations, so as to give necessary financial aid to counties carrying on such a program.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: This goes to Reference Committee No. 3.

Do we have any more resolutions?

DR. WALTER WESSELS (Los Angeles): This pertains to a recommendation of the delegates to the American Medical Association for a plea for unification of the inspection of the American College of Surgeons and the A.M.A. and the committees that inspect the hospitals for the training of residents. (Applause.)

Resolution No. 23

At the meeting of the house of delegates in San Diego, Dr. Alson Kilgore has been delegated by a group of hospital staffs in the San Francisco Bay Area to present a resolution with reference to ap-

proval for residency programs. The situation at the present time is as follows:

1. The American College of Surgeons has an inspection service and rates certain hospitals for residency programs.

2. The American Medical Association, through the various boards, also has an inspection and rating program for residencies.

3. These programs, as now constituted, do not coordinate, and the American College of Surgeons, for instance, may approve certain hospitals for a three-year residency program in surgery or the surgical specialties. The A.M.A. might come along and with the same hospital not list it for approval or list other hospitals for approval for residencies, for instance, that the American College of Surgeons has not listed.

The resolution which Dr. Kilgore will present will probably cover these three points:

1. That a unified, integrated inspection service should be established with regard to hospital inspection and graduate training programs; in addition, representation should be made concerning the record room system set-up, which has become burdensome, expensive, and unnecessary, as a result of the dual inspection we are now working under.

2. That the rigid 100 per cent specialty practice requirement for diplomates of American boards be relaxed.

3. That these matters be placed before the C.M.A. house of delegates by resolution for transferral to the A.M.A.

[Note: The resolution mentioned was prepared by Reference Committee No. 3 and appears as a part of the report of that committee.]

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: That will be referred to Reference Committee No. 3.

Next, have we any more? Do we have any more resolutions? We now have 23 resolutions.

Resolution No. 24

(By J. M. DE LOS REYES, Los Angeles. See Resolution No. 18).

Resolved, That Subdivision (d) of Section 6 of Chapter III of the by-laws of this association, California Medical Association, is hereby amended by adding to said sub-section (b) at the end thereof a new paragraph reading as follows:

The Committee on Credentials shall require each delegate and alternate and other active member of a component county society who desires to be seated as a member of the House of Delegates, to subscribe under oath and in such form as shall be determined by the Credentials Committee, that he is not and has not been at any time a member of any organization listed, published or held to be subversive by the Department of Justice of the United States of America. In the event of refusal to subscribe to such oath, the Credentials Committee shall not include such person in its written report to the House of Delegates designating the delegates and alternates entitled to membership therein.

. . . The resolution was referred to Reference Committee No. 3. . . .

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: While we are waiting for the tellers, we have several announcements.

. . . Announcements. . . .

DR. J. LAFE LUDWIG (Los Angeles): Mr. Speaker and members of the house of delegates: I have no resolution to offer at this time. I would like to offer a motion, and that is that a motion of thanks and all that goes with it be extended to the council of the California Medical Association for the fine job they have done for us the past year. Secondly, in case this new constitution does not pass, I would like to make a motion that the reference committee, I believe Committee No. 3, be held as the committee to carry on their work on this particular program.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: We will split that up into two motions. The first motion is that the council be thanked for the work which they have done.

. . . A vote was taken on the motion and it was unanimously carried. . . .

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: On the suggestion about Reference Committee No. 3, is there a second to that?

. . . The motion was variously seconded, put to a vote and carried. . . .

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: Dr. Randall, please announce the vote on the new constitution.

DR. RANDALL: "Yes," 56; "no," 158. (Applause.)

DR. LOOS: Mr. Speaker.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: The chair will recognize Dr. Loos.

DR. LOOS: I wish to present an amendment to the formerly proposed constitution which has been voted down, to be laid on the table.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: It will be laid on the table for one year.

Are there any more resolutions to come before the house? (No response.)

This constitutes the business which has been presented for this evening. A motion is in order to adjourn.

. . . It was moved, seconded and carried that the meeting adjourn. . . .

. . . The meeting adjourned at 12:10 a.m. . . .

HOUSE OF DELEGATES MEETING MAY 2, 1950

The second meeting of the house of delegates 1950 annual session (47th annual session) was held in the Ball Room, Hotel del Coronado, Coronado, California, Tuesday, May 2, 1950. The meeting was called to order at 5:00 p.m. by the speaker of the house, L. A. Alesen, who presided.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Will the house please come to order?

The chair recognizes Dr. Wilcox, the chairman of the Committee on Credentials, who will give us a report on the members registered.

DR. WILCOX: Mr. Chairman, the house of delegates now has a quorum.

SPEAKER ALESEN: We shall proceed now to call the roll. Mr. Secretary.

. . . Roll call. . . .

SPEAKER ALESEN: The next item will be the secretary's announcement of the council's selection of the place for the 1951 session.

SECRETARY GARLAND: The council has selected the city of Los Angeles. (Applause.)

SPEAKER ALESEN: At this time the chair recognizes President R. Stanley Kneeshaw, who will make the presentation of the 50-year pins.

PRESIDENT KNEESHAW: The names of the men who have honorably served the California Medical Association for 50 years are:

Dr. Raymond G. Taylor of Los Angeles.

Dr. A. S. Parker of Merced.

Dr. Charles H. Bulson of Napa.

Dr. Frank Craw of Sacramento.

Dr. John Ballis of Arrowhead Lake.

Dr. H. O. Vonulie of San Francisco.

Dr. William J. Blevin, Sr., of Woodland.

I think there is only one of these gentlemen present. Will the secretary please escort Dr. A. S. Parker to the rostrum? (Applause.)

Dr. Parker, it is my privilege and my honor to present this pin to you for your 50 years of membership in the California Medical Association. I am sure that you have seen many changes in the many years that you have served the people here in California, and I hope that these changes have been for the best, both for the medical profession and for the people of California.

We want to thank you for coming so we could personally show you our esteem and give you this little bit of a token for your services here and in recognition of your having served the people of California these many years.

May you be with us for many, many more years and enjoy the good health that the people are getting from good medical care that is given by the free enterprise system. Thank you, Dr. Parker, for coming. (Applause.)

DR. PARKER: Mr. President and gentlemen: I thank you for the emblem. I am happy to have served the California Medical Association and the people of my community for 50 years. I believe that is all. Thank you.

PRESIDENT KNEESHAW: Thank you, Doctor. (Applause.)

SPEAKER ALESEN: By order of the council, Dr. Sidney Shipman, chairman of that body, will present a supplementary report to the house of delegates.

DR. SHIPMAN: Mr. Speaker, members of the house: The council is not without fault. Nobody realizes that better than the council itself. This morning in executive session the members of the council took the council apart and took themselves apart and arrived at a number of conclusions in which we thought you might be interested and also made some observations which we thought you should know about.

That, therefore, was included in a supplemental report which reads as follows:

1. The council is deeply concerned that maximum efficiency be expected and obtained from our business management. To this end a new firm of auditors has been engaged to audit the books of your association beginning with the next fiscal year. To secure an analysis of office procedures according to modern business methods, and to secure more efficient techniques and proper budgetary controls, the council has directed that the new firm of auditors conduct an over-all survey of the C.M.A. office, or, if they are not prepared to do this, that an independent firm of business analysts be secured for the purpose.

2. The council is concerned with the many standing committees of the association, some of which are largely inactive. Since these committees are provided for in the present constitution and by-laws, it suggests that any new constitution and by-laws be written with this fact in mind. In actual practice in recent years, special committees have been charged with specific duties from time to time, as an efficient method of dealing with certain problems as they arose.

3. The council is convinced that there is not sufficient liaison between members of the council, the house of delegates and the membership of the C.M.A. It recommends that renewed effort be devoted to a consideration of this matter by members of the council as well as members of the house.

4. In recent years it has been the practice to invite the growing number of county society executive secretaries to attend council meetings, not only for the purpose of acquainting them with the work done by the council for use in their component county societies, but also to avail ourselves of their valuable advice. Since great benefit accrues to the council from the presence of those gentlemen, we suggest that it might be proper to defray their expenses from C.M.A. funds, rather than have them borne by the various local societies.

I might say, for my own part, that during this current year the members of the council have been faithful in their attendance and they have worked hard. To those men I wish to extend my very sincere thanks. (Applause.)

SPEAKER ALESEN: The next item on the agenda is the election of officers. The chair will entertain nominations for the office of president-elect of the California Medical Association.

DR. BROWN (Alameda County): Mr. Speaker, members of the house of delegates: It is a very happy privilege for me to nominate for president-elect a friend of many years' standing and a fellow member of the Alameda County Medical Association. We in Alameda County are particularly proud of his achievements. He is an outstanding internist, chief of medical service at Highland Hospital and he has been an active and tireless worker for organized medicine, a past president of the Alameda County Medical Society, delegate to the A.M.A. for

six years, and member of the council for the past four years.

For the past year he has been vice-chairman of the council and chairman on the executive committee. As president of the Blue Cross organization, Hospital Service of California, he has gained the knowledge and experience in the field of economics which has made his work to the council and to the state association particularly valuable.

Now as to his personal integrity I can assure you without hesitation that he has never been fingerprinted except voluntarily.

It is, therefore, with great pride and pleasure that I place in nomination for the position of president-elect of the California Medical Association the name of H. Gordon MacLean. (Applause.)

SPEAKER ALESEN: The name of H. Gordon MacLean has been placed in nomination for the office of president-elect. Are there other nominations?

If the chair hears no other nominations, the nominations will be closed. There appearing to be no further nominations, the chair declares the nominations closed.

How do you wish to vote?

. . . There were cries of "By acclamation." . . .

SPEAKER ALESEN: All those in favor of Dr. H. Gordon MacLean as president-elect, signify by saying "aye."

. . . The motion was put to a vote and it was unanimously carried.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Mr. Secretary, will you cast the ballot?

SECRETARY GARLAND: Mr. Speaker, the ballot is cast.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Will the vice-speaker please take the chair?

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: The next order of business is the nomination of a speaker for the house of delegates.

DR. CRANE: I wish to nominate L. A. Alesen to succeed himself as speaker of the house of delegates. Dr. Alesen needs no further introduction. (Applause.)

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: The name of Dr. Alesen has been placed in nomination. Are there any other nominations?

The chair, hearing none, declares the nominations closed.

How will you vote?

. . . There were cries of "By acclamation." . . .

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: All those in favor of Dr. Alesen will signify by saying, "aye."

. . . The motion was put to a vote and it was unanimously carried. . . .

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: Will the secretary please cast the ballot for Dr. Alesen?

SECRETARY GARLAND: Mr. Speaker, the ballot is cast.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: Dr. Alesen is elected.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Thank you. The best I can do to show my appreciation is to talk as fast and quickly as I can and say little.

The next office before you is that of vice-speaker of the house of delegates. Nominations are now in order.

DR. CRAIG (Pasadena): Mr. Speaker, members of the house of delegates: I would like to place in nomination for this office a man whose personality, ability and experience have spoken for themselves. I nominate to succeed himself Dr. Donald Charnock. (Applause.)

SPEAKER ALESEN: The name of Dr. Charnock has been placed in nomination to succeed himself as vice-speaker. Are there any other nominations? Hearing no other nominations, the chair declares the nominations closed.

How will you vote?

. . . There were cries of "By acclamation." . . .

SPEAKER ALESEN: All those in favor of Dr. Donald Charnock as vice-speaker signify by saying "aye."

. . . The motion was put to a vote and it was unanimously carried. . . .

SPEAKER ALESEN: Dr. Charnock is declared elected. Mr. Secretary, will you cast the ballot?

SECRETARY GARLAND: Mr. Speaker, the ballot is cast.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Thank you, sir.

The next item of business is the office of district councilors.

First, John D. Ball, Santa Ana.

Mr. Secretary, do you have nominations from the First District?

SECRETARY GARLAND: Mr. Speaker, it is my recollection that a nomination was handed up to the desk yesterday.

I apologize. It is not available here at the moment. Would the person who handed me that nomination please stand up?

Dr. Rees, you handed me a nomination with the name of Dr. John Ball on it?

DR. REES: That is correct.

SECRETARY GARLAND: Mr. Speaker, Dr. John Ball has been nominated.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Dr. John Ball has been nominated. Are there other nominations from the district?

How will you vote?

. . . There were cries of "By acclamation."

SPEAKER ALESEN: There appearing to be no further nominations, the chair declares nominations closed. All those in favor of Dr. John D. Ball signify by saying, "aye."

. . . The motion was put to a vote and it was unanimously carried. . . .

SPEAKER ALESEN: Dr. John D. Ball is elected. Mr. Secretary, will you please cast the ballot?

SECRETARY GARLAND: Mr. Speaker, the ballot is cast. (Applause.)

SPEAKER ALESEN: The next item of business is the election of a councilor from the Fourth District. Dr. Axel E. Anderson's term is expiring.

DR. E. C. HALLEY (Fresno delegation): Mr. Speaker, I wish to memorialize our district councilor. Mr. Speaker, members of the house of delegates: Dr. A. E. Anderson of Fresno, having served continuously as councilor from the Fourth District for the past 15 years, has requested that a younger councilor be elected here tonight to represent his district. Dr. Anderson has served ably and well on the council and has faithfully represented his district in the California Medical Association.

The Fourth District is justifiably proud of his record and accepts his decision with regret.

Mr. Speaker, I move that the house of delegates take due cognizance of Dr. Anderson's splendid service to the California Medical Association and that thanks and appreciation be conveyed in a letter to Dr. Anderson. (Applause.)

A MEMBER: I second the motion.

SPEAKER ALESEN: It is moved and seconded that the sense of Dr. Halley's communication be implemented by the central office. Is there any discussion? All those in favor signify by saying, "aye."

. . . The motion was put to a vote and it was carried. . . .

SPEAKER ALESEN: Now the nominations, Mr. Secretary, for councilor from the fourth district.

SECRETARY GARLAND: Mr. Speaker, we have the nomination of Dr. Neil Dau of Fresno.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Are there other nominations from this district? If not, the nominations are declared closed.

How will you vote?

. . . There were cries of "By acclamation." . . .

SPEAKER ALESEN: All those in favor of Dr. Neil Dau from Fresno County for councilor of the fourth district, please signify by the usual sign.

. . . The motion was put to a vote and it was carried. . . .

SPEAKER ALESEN: It is so ordered. Mr. Secretary, will you cast the ballot?

SECRETARY GARLAND: Mr. Speaker, the ballot is cast.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Next is councilor of the seventh district, Donald D. Lum, Alameda, term expiring. Mr. Secretary, the nominations?

SECRETARY GARLAND: Mr. Speaker, we have received 18 valuable autographs, all nominating Dr. Donald Lum to succeed himself.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Are there other nominations for this position from the seventh district? There appearing none, the chair declares the nominations closed.

How will you vote?

. . . There were cries of "By acclamation." . . .

SPEAKER ALESEN: All in favor of selecting Dr. Donald Lum as councilor from the seventh district signify by saying, "aye."

. . . The motion was put to a vote and it was carried. . . .

SPEAKER ALESEN: Mr. Secretary, will you cast the ballot?

SECRETARY GARLAND: Mr. Speaker, the ballot is cast. (Applause.)

SPEAKER ALESEN: The next item is that there are two councilors-at-large whose terms are expiring. First is Dr. Sidney J. Shipman. Nominations are in order for this position.

DR. GERSON R. BISKIND (San Francisco): Mr. Speaker, the San Francisco delegation has instructed me to place the name of Dr. Sidney Shipman in nomination to succeed himself. (Applause.)

SPEAKER ALESEN: The name of Dr. Sidney Shipman has been placed in nomination to succeed himself as councilor-at-large. Are there other nominations? There appearing to be none, the chair declares the nominations closed.

All those in favor of electing Dr. Sidney Shipman to succeed himself signify by saying, "aye."

. . . The motion was put to a vote and it was unanimously carried. . . .

SPEAKER ALESEN: Dr. Shipman is declared elected. (Applause.)

Mr. Secretary, will you cast the ballot?

SECRETARY GARLAND: Mr. Speaker, the ballot is cast.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Next is that of Dr. Wilbur Bailey, term expiring. Nominations are in order.

DR. J. P. SAMPSON (Los Angeles): Mr. Chairman and members of the house of delegates: I should like to place in nomination the name of Wilbur Bailey to succeed himself. (Applause.)

SPEAKER ALESEN: The name of Dr. Wilbur Bailey has been placed in nomination to succeed himself. Are there other nominations from the floor? If not, the nominations are declared closed.

All those in favor of Dr. Wilbur Bailey to succeed himself signify by saying, "aye."

. . . The motion was put to a vote and it was unanimously carried. . . .

SPEAKER ALESEN: It is so ordered. Mr. Secretary, will you please cast the ballot?

SECRETARY GARLAND: Mr. Speaker, the ballot is cast.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Next is that of Dr. Francis E. West to fill a vacancy in a term expiring 1951. Nominations are in order.

DR. J. B. PRICE (Orange County): Mr. Speaker, members of the house of delegates: I should like to place in nomination the name of Dr. Francis E. West to fill the unexpired term which he has so capably filled this past year. (Applause.)

SPEAKER ALESEN: The name of Dr. Francis E. West has been placed in nomination to succeed himself. Are there other nominations for this post? If not, all those in favor of electing Dr. Francis West signify by saying, "aye."

. . . The motion was put to a vote and it was unanimously carried. . . .

SPEAKER ALESEN: Mr. Secretary, will you cast the ballot?

SECRETARY GARLAND: Mr. Speaker, the ballot is cast.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Mr. Hunton reminds me we have another councilor-at-large to elect in lieu of the post now held by Dr. H. Gordon MacLean who has been selected as your president-elect. This is the term expiring in 1951.

Nominations are in order for this position.

DR. REYNOLDS: Mr. Speaker and members of the house of delegates: This is one of the functions at this convention that gives me particular pleasure and that is to place in nomination before you the name of a valued and esteemed friend, Dr. Ivan Heron of San Francisco, who is well known to most of you.

Dr. Heron is a graduate of Stanford University. That's bad, but we will forgive that. He has been the past president of the San Francisco County Medical Society; he has been the past president of the California Academy of General Practice. He is at present chairman of the section on general practice at this convention, and he is a fine gentleman. (Applause.)

SPEAKER ALESEN: The name of Dr. Ivan Heron has been placed in nomination to fulfill the unexpired term of Dr. H. Gordon MacLean as councilor-at-large. Are there further nominations? Hearing none, the chair declares the nominations closed.

All those in favor of electing Dr. Heron signify by saying, "aye."

. . . The motion was put to a vote and it was unanimously carried. . . .

SPEAKER ALESEN: It is so ordered. Mr. Secretary, will you cast the ballot?

SECRETARY GARLAND: Mr. Speaker, the ballot is cast.

SPEAKER ALESEN: The next item on the agenda is that of the selection of delegates to the A.M.A. for terms January 1, 1951, to December 31, 1952. The term of H. Gordon MacLean expires. Nominations are in order.

DR. MACDONALD: Mr. Speaker, house of delegates: It has been my honor to be selected by the Alameda County delegation to place in nomination the name of H. Gordon MacLean to succeed himself. (Applause.)

SPEAKER ALESEN: The name of Dr. H. Gordon MacLean has been placed in nomination to succeed himself as delegate to the A.M.A. Are there any other nominations? Hearing none, the chair declares the nominations closed. All those in favor signify by saying, "aye."

. . . The motion was put to a vote and it was unanimously carried. . . .

SPEAKER ALESEN: It is so ordered. Mr. Secretary, will you cast the ballot?

SECRETARY GARLAND: Mr. Speaker, the ballot is cast.

SPEAKER ALESEN: The next gentlemen whose term expires is Dr. E. Vincent Askey. Nominations are now in order.

DR. J. LAFE LUDWIG (Los Angeles): Mr. Speaker, it gives me a great amount of pleasure, and I consider it a great honor to nominate Dr. E. Vincent Askey to succeed himself as delegate to the A.M.A. (Applause.)

SPEAKER ALESEN: The name of Dr. E. Vincent Askey has been placed in nomination to succeed himself as delegate to the A.M.A. Are there other nominations? Hearing none, the chair declares the nominations closed. All those in favor signify by saying, "aye."

. . . The motion was put to a vote and it was unanimously carried. . . .

SPEAKER ALESEN: It is so ordered. Dr. Askey is elected. Mr. Secretary, will you cast the ballot, please?

SECRETARY GARLAND: Mr. Speaker, the ballot is cast.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Next is Dr. John W. Cline, term expiring.

DR. WARD (San Francisco): Mr. Speaker and members of the house of delegates: I have a little change in routine for you tonight. I have been delegated by the San Francisco delegation to place in nomination for the member of the house of delegates of the American Medical Association for the term expiring of John W. Cline, not John W. Cline but Dwight Wilbur. It gives me great pleasure to present Dr. Wilbur's name in nomination because a few years ago when he was in the service I was honored by being given the nomination and elected to the delegation to take his place. I am sure that the house of delegates of the A.M.A. will be glad to see Dr. Dwight Wilbur back in there pitching again the way he was before the war.

I guess I don't need to explain to you that we expect John Cline will not be available as a delegate to the house of the A.M.A. in 1951, 1952. (Applause.)

SPEAKER ALESEN: The name of Dr. Dwight Wilbur has been placed in nomination to succeed the post now held by Dr. John W. Cline who has been called higher. Are there other nominations for this post? If not, the chair declares the nominations closed.

All those in favor signify by saying, "aye."

. . . The motion was put to a vote and it was carried. . . .

SPEAKER ALESEN: It is so ordered. Mr. Secretary, will you cast the ballot?

SECRETARY GARLAND: Mr. Speaker, the ballot is cast.

SPEAKER ALESEN: The next gentleman whose term expires is Dr. Donald Cass. Nominations are in order.

DR. J. NORMAN O'NEILL (Los Angeles): Mr. Speaker, members of the house of delegates: This is a fine looking group of men and women. I am sure that most of this august body feel the same as I do about the nominee whose name I am going to present. I think that the man in whom this group has the trust and confidence to nominate to that high office of president of the California Medical Association certainly deserves to go back to the American Medical Association, and without further ado it gives me great pleasure to place in nomination the name of Dr. Donald Cass to succeed himself as delegate to the American Medical Association. (Applause.)

SPEAKER ALESEN: The name of Dr. Donald Cass has been placed in nomination to succeed himself as delegate to the American Medical Association. Are there other nominations? If not, the chair declares the nominations closed.

All those in favor of Dr. Cass signify by saying, "aye."

. . . The motion was put to a vote and it was carried. . . .

SPEAKER ALESEN: It is so ordered. Mr. Secretary, will you cast the ballot?

SECRETARY GARLAND: Mr. Speaker, the ballot is cast.

SPEAKER ALESEN: The next gentleman whose term expires is Dr. Ralph B. Eusden. Nominations are in order.

DR. JOHN BALL (Orange County): Mr. Speaker, and members of the house of delegates: It is my pleasure and privilege to place in nomination the name of Dr. Ralph Eusden to succeed himself. I have been requested by his own society to do this and although Santa Ana is not in Los Angeles County, we consider ourselves a suburb of Long Beach. It is my pleasure to nominate Dr. Ralph B. Eusden. (Applause.)

DR. DIEPENBROCK (San Francisco): Mr. Chairman, I would like to second the nomination of Dr. Eusden.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Are there other nominations for this post?

DR. REMMEN: May I also second the nomination of Dr. Eusden? It gives me tremendous pleasure to do that, but I think they have it wrong. I think Long Beach is a suburb of Santa Ana.

DR. BULLIS: Mr. Speaker, may I also second that nomination.

DR. PHILIP CUNNANE: Mr. Speaker, I have had a long and great affection for a fine gentleman; knowing him so long and recognizing his capacity, it is a privilege to second that motion.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Dr. Cunnane seconds the motion.

DR. DAU (Fresno County): Mr. Speaker, May I also second the nomination of Dr. Eusden.

A MEMBER: I move the nominations be closed.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Are there other nominations

for this post? Hearing none, the chair declares the nominations closed. All those in favor of the election of Dr. Ralph B. Eusden as delegate to the A.M.A. please signify by saying, "aye."

. . . The motion was put to a vote and it was carried. . . .

SPEAKER ALESEN: It is so ordered. Mr. Secretary, will you cast the ballot?

SECRETARY GARLAND: Mr. Speaker, the ballot is cast. (Applause.)

SPEAKER ALESEN: The next post to be filled is that of an additional delegate to the A.M.A. Our good president, R. Stanley Kneeshaw, now holds that post through council appointment because that vacancy occurred during the interim of the house of delegates.

Nominations are now in order.

DR. BENDER (San Francisco County): Mr. Chairman, members of the house of delegates: I got a great thrill this afternoon when the Santa Clara delegation suggested that I might do a little something for them. So I nominate for the office of delegate to the A.M.A. to succeed himself, our retiring president, Dr. R. Stanley Kneeshaw. (Applause.)

SPEAKER ALESEN: President Kneeshaw is nominated to succeed himself. Are there other nominations? Hearing none, the chair declares the nominations closed. All those in favor of Dr. Kneeshaw signify by saying, "aye."

. . . The motion was put to a vote and it was carried. . . .

SPEAKER ALESEN: Mr. Secretary, will you cast the ballot?

SECRETARY GARLAND: Mr. Speaker, the ballot is cast.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Thank you, sir.

We now proceed to item (g), alternate to American Medical Association. Dr. Leopold H. Fraser, Richmond, alternate to H. Gordon MacLean.

DR. TRUMAN: Mr. Speaker and members of the house of delegates: I have been requested by the members of the delegation from Alameda County and Contra Costa County to put in nomination the name of Dr. Leopold Fraser to succeed himself. (Applause.)

SPEAKER ALESEN: Dr. Fraser's name has been placed in nomination to succeed himself. Are there other nominations? Hearing none, the chair declares the nominations closed. All those in favor of Dr. Fraser to succeed himself signify by saying, "aye."

. . . The motion was put to a vote and it was carried. . . .

SPEAKER ALESEN: Mr. Secretary, will you cast the ballot?

SECRETARY GARLAND: Mr. Speaker, the ballot is cast.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Dr. William H. Leake, Los Angeles, alternate to E. Vincent Askey, term expir-

ing. Nominations are in order for this post.

DR. PAUL FOSTER (Los Angeles): Mr. Speaker, members of the house of delegates of the California Medical Association: It is a privilege for me to nominate a very close friend, a man who has the respect of the entire profession both from a county, state and national level. He has been a great help to organized medicine and it is with pleasure that I nominate Dr. H. Clifford Loos as alternate to E. Vincent Askey to the house of delegates of the American Medical Association. (Applause.)

SPEAKER ALESEN: The name of Dr. H. Clifford Loos has been placed in nomination.

DR. SMITH: Mr. Speaker, and members of the house of delegates: District One has been honored to be invited to second the nomination of Dr. H. Clifford Loos as alternate to E. Vincent Askey to the American Medical Association. As you know, District One is composed of Imperial, Orange, Riverside, San Diego, and San Bernardino, and they asked me to convey this second to the house.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Are there additional nominations to this post? Hearing none, the chair declares the nominations closed. All those in favor of electing Dr. Loos signify by saying, "aye."

. . . The motion was put to a vote and it was carried. . . .

SPEAKER ALESEN: It is so ordered. Mr. Secretary, will you cast the ballot?

SECRETARY GARLAND: Mr. Speaker, the ballot is cast.

SPEAKER ALESEN: The next post becoming vacant is that of Dr. C. Kelly Canelo, San Jose, alternate to John W. Cline.

DR. FOX (Santa Clara): Mr. Speaker, members of the house of delegates: It gives me a great deal of pleasure to place in nomination the name of Dr. C. Kelly Canelo to succeed himself as alternate to the A.M.A.

SPEAKER ALESEN: The name of Dr. C. Kelly Canelo has been placed in nomination to succeed himself. Are there other nominations? Hearing no other nominations, the chair declares the nominations closed. All those in favor of Dr. Canelo signify by saying, "aye."

. . . The motion was put to a vote and it was carried. . . .

SPEAKER ALESEN: It is so ordered. Mr. Secretary, will you cast the ballot?

SECRETARY GARLAND: Mr. Speaker, the ballot is cast.

SPEAKER ALESEN: The next position is that of L. Duke Mahannah, Long Beach, alternate to Donald Cass.

A MEMBER: Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order. Was Dr. Canelo elected as alternate to Dr. Cline? I don't believe Dr. Cline was a delegate. We had someone else elected as a delegate.

SPEAKER ALESEN: That is right. I beg your pardon. The chair stands corrected. Dr. Dwight Wilbur was elected as that particular delegate.

The next post is that of Dr. L. Duke Mahannah.

DR. JACOBS: Mr. Speaker, members of the house of delegates: I would like to place in nomination for the office of alternate to the A.M.A. the name of Dr. L. Duke Mahannah, who has served for two years as a member of the council of the Los Angeles County Medical Association and who has served three previous terms as alternate delegate to the A.M.A. (Applause.)

SPEAKER ALESEN: The name of Dr. L. Duke Mahannah has been placed in nomination to succeed himself as alternate to Dr. Donald Cass. Are there other nominations? Hearing none, the chair declares the nominations closed. All those in favor of Dr. L. Duke Mahannah signify by saying, "aye."

. . . The motion was put to a vote and it was carried. . . .

SPEAKER ALESEN: It is so ordered. Mr. Secretary, will you cast the ballot?

SECRETARY GARLAND: Mr. Speaker, the ballot is cast.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Now, alternate to the additional delegate to the A.M.A., Dr. Russel V. Lee, incumbent through council appointment, alternate to R. Stanley Kneeshaw. Nominations are in order.

DR. JOSEPHSON (Santa Clara): Mr. Speaker, members of the House of Delegates: It gives Santa Clara County and myself a particular great pleasure to place in nomination the name of Russel V. Lee to continue his office as alternate.

SPEAKER ALESEN: The name of Dr. Russel V. Lee has been placed in nomination to succeed himself in this post. Are there other nominations? There appearing to be none, the chair declares the nominations closed. All those in favor of Dr. Russel V. Lee signify by saying, "aye."

. . . The motion was put to a vote and it was carried. . . .

SPEAKER ALESEN: Mr. Secretary, will you cast the ballot?

SECRETARY GARLAND: Mr. Speaker, the ballot is cast.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Thank you, sir.

DR. JAMES B. GRAESER (Alameda): Mr. Speaker, is there an alternate for Dr. Eusden?

A MEMBER: I believe there is an omission in the program, Mr. Speaker. The term of Elizabeth Hohl is expiring and she was alternate.

SPEAKER ALESEN: How about that Mr. Secretary? Is that correct?

SECRETARY GARLAND: Mr. Speaker, there is an omission in the program for which we apologize.

SPEAKER ALESEN: For which the speaker is responsible. I apologize, ladies and gentlemen of the house of delegates. Nominations are in order for the term of Dr. Elizabeth Hohl, alternate.

Thank you, Dr. Graeser, very much.

DR. HOFFMAN: Mr. Speaker, members of the house of delegates: Sunday morning when you got

up you saw a new magazine under your doors. This magazine is the result of a great deal of thought and fulfills the desire of the council and this house of delegates. The editor of this magazine is a man who is respected by all of us and a man who must be broad in his field to undertake such a delicate job. Therefore, it gives me pleasure to present to you the name of Dr. J. Lafe Ludwig as alternate to Dr. Ralph Eusden, delegate to the A.M.A. (Applause.)

DR. GRAESER: Mr. Speaker and members of the house of delegates: It gives me a very great pleasure to nominate for this office my former commanding officer on the good ship *Pinkney*, under whom I served for a number of months, Dr. William Costolow. He has had much experience in the affairs of organized medicine. He is now president of the Los Angeles County Medical Association. I place his name before you for this office.

SPEAKER ALESEN: The name of Dr. William Costolow has been placed in nomination. (Applause.)

DR. MURRAY: Mr. Speaker, members of the house: It gives me a great deal of pleasure to second the nomination of Dr. Lafe Ludwig. Dr. Ludwig is now serving on the Legislative Committee. He has been in that capacity for some time and I assure you that he has done a fine piece of work. I shall be very happy to see him made the alternate to Dr. Ralph Eusden. Thank you.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Are there other nominations?

A MEMBER: Mr. Speaker, I, too, would like to second the nomination of Dr. Costolow. I also happened to be on the good ship *Pinkney* and I know Dr. Costolow well and I know he was well served, and would well serve as an alternate.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Are there other nominations for this post?

DR. KIRCHNER (Los Angeles County): Mr. Speaker, I, too, would like to second the nomination of Dr. J. Lafe Ludwig. In case someone feels he has not had experience, I would like to point out the fact he has been a member of the council of the Los Angeles County Medical Association. He has been a delegate here. He is on the executive council of the Medical Veterans of Los Angeles County, and he is on the council of the Public Health League and he is, as Dwight Murray has said, a member of the Legislative Committee. It gives me a great deal of pleasure to second this nomination.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Are there other nominations for this post? Hearing no additional nominations, the chair declares them closed. We will pass the ballot. You are voting for the post of alternate to Dr. Ralph Eusden. The names are Dr. J. Lafe Ludwig and Dr. William Costolow.

We will appoint tellers.

. . . Appointment of tellers. . . .

SPEAKER ALESEN: The last item before we adjourn will be the report of the committee on com-

mittees, Dr. Hartzell Ray. Dr. Hartzell Ray is recognized by the chair.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES

DR. HARTZELL RAY: Mr. Chairman, members of the house: I wish to announce the council nominations of new members on the standing committees, and I will mention only the new members that are going on, not the whole committee.

Committee on Associated Societies and Technical Groups, Robert A. Scarborough, San Francisco, 1953.

Committee on Health and Public Instruction, Orrin Cook, Sacramento, 1953.

Committee on History and Obituaries, D. Powell, Stockton, 1953.

Committee on Hospitals, Dispensaries and Clinics, John B. Hamilton, Glendale, 1953.

Committee on Industrial Practice, Raymond Wallerius, Sacramento, 1953.

Committee on Medical Defense, Leslie Magoon, San Jose, 1953.

Committee on Medical Economics, Hallis Carey, Gridley, 1953.

Committee on Medical Education and Medical Institutions, Louis Bullock, Los Angeles, 1953.

Committee on Membership and Organization, Carl L. Mulfinger, Los Angeles, 1953.

Committee on Postgraduate Activities, Ed Rose now, Pasadena, 1953. And on that same committee, Carroll Andrews to replace another member.

Committee on Publications, George Dawson, Napa, 1953.

Committee on Public Policy and Legislation, Dwight H. Murray, Napa, 1953.

Committee on Scientific Work, Robert L. Dennis, San Jose, 1953.

Physicians' Benevolence Committee, Axcel E. Anderson, chairman; Elizabeth Mason Hohl, and John W. Sherrick.

Mr. Chairman, I move you the adoption of this report.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Do I hear a second?

. . . The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and it was carried. . . .

SPEAKER ALESEN: Dr. Clifford Loos, chairman of the Resolutions Committee No. 3, has an announcement to make to the house at this time. Dr. Loos.

DR. LOOS: Mr. Speaker and members of the house: I want to remind everyone that tonight is the last time in which you can enter any amendments you care to, or not amendments, but any factors that you wish to add to the new constitution as it was put on the table Sunday night. Tonight will be the last chance. That has to stand over for one year before it is voted upon at our next session, and if you have any amendments whatsoever or ideas that you want to put in this new constitution, you must get them in to put on the table this evening. The members of the Reference Committee, Dr. Heron, Dr. Smith, and myself will be around if you care to consult us.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Do you wish to take a recess to return at 7:45 and have the announcement of the election then? What is your wish?

DR. MARTIN: I so move that we adjourn.

. . . The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and it was carried, and the meeting adjourned at 6:30 p.m. to reconvene at 7:45 p.m. the same evening. . . .

RECONVENING OF HOUSE OF DELEGATES

The house of delegates reconvened at 8:00 o'clock p.m. The meeting was called to order by Vice-Speaker Donald Charnock, who presided.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: The house of delegates will be in order. The first item of business will be the report of the chairman of the tellers, Dr. Frank Otto.

DR. OTTO: Mr. Speaker, the board of tellers consisting of Dr. Bender, Dr. Donald and myself, announce the election of Dr. Lafe Ludwig. (Applause.)

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: Dr. Lafe Ludwig is declared elected. We will now call on President Kneeshaw to perform a very pleasant duty.

PRESIDENT KNEESHAW: I would like to ask Ben Frees to escort Dr. Leonard Stovall to the rostrum. Thank you, Ben.

Thank you for coming, Dr. Stovall. The California Medical Association wishes to honor Dr. Leonard Stovall of Los Angeles. He is a practitioner in Los Angeles and has been a member of the Los Angeles Association for a good many years. He is outstanding in his district, and he is the first man of his race to be elected to the house of delegates of the California Medical Association. I congratulate you. (Applause.)

DR. STOVALL: Mr. President and members of the house of delegates: This is the greatest honor I have had in my life. It came so unexpectedly. I feel highly grateful to Dr. Ben Frees and Dr. Paul Foster who I am quite sure indorsed me, when my name came up, or maybe they proposed it.

I think I would be very vain to assume this is just a personal honor. I feel that this is more than just a personal honor. It is something that helps to create the good will with the other Negro doctors and to get them interested in the work of the association.

I accept this honor with a sense of guilt, however, because I have done so very little in the way of public boosting of the cause of the County Medical Association or the California Medical Association. But from now on I am going to take an interest. I feel grateful to those doctors who have done so much in campaigning to keep the practice of medicine free and give us all a chance, and I think this gesture of having me in the house of delegates is one of the finest gestures towards making the American democracy a real democracy instead of just some rhetorical phrases. Thank you. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT KNEESHAW: Thank you, Dr. Stovall, and now we have got one more good worker for the cause.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: The chair recognizes Dr. Eugene F. Hoffman. Dr. Hoffman.

Well, we will have to recognize him later.

We come now to item seven, reports of reference committees, which will first be the report of Reference Committee No. 1, reports of officers, the council and standing and special committees. Dr. Reynolds.

REPORT OF REFERENCE COMMITTEE No. 1

DR. T. ERIC REYNOLDS (chairman): Mr. Speaker, members of the house of delegates: First of all, I apologize for coming up here to the rostrum instead of to the microphone before me, but taking a cue from Dr. Alesen, I can plead that it is the trouble with the lights instead of perhaps admitting the real reason might be that my knees are shaking and I need to be up here to hide them. (Laughter.)

There are a few words of preamble that I want to say about the report of this reference committee.

The committee consists of Dr. Leslie Magoon, Dr. Ralph Teall and myself as chairman.

We met early yesterday morning with the hope and thought that we could transact our business rapidly enough to permit me to conduct the hearing before the resolutions committee of the California Physicians' Service. However, that was not possible and I had to ask my two colleagues to do all of the work. They deserve most of the credit and I reserve the right to take a third of the blame.

There will be a little of a surprise in this report inasmuch as it is my understanding that it is usually a very perfunctory office to fulfill.

Reference Committee No. 1 meets and with a small amount of hoopla, they pass the thing along and that is it. I have even been told about one occasion when some strong-voiced and heavy-lunged individual prolonged it into many minutes and I fear that ours is going to take a little longer than is usual.

However, your committee has reviewed the reports of the general officers (with the exception of the secretary and executive secretary, whose reports will be reviewed by Reference Committee No. 2), the individual councilors, the president of the trustees of the California Medical Association, the legal department and the editor of CALIFORNIA MEDICINE. We heartily commend all these officers for the energy and intelligence with which they have discharged their responsibilities. Their reports have been printed in the Pre-Convention Bulletin, copies of which have been distributed to all members of the house; you are urged to read them.

Your committee recommends the approval of these reports. Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of this section of the report.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: Is there a second?

... The motion was seconded, put to a vote and it was carried. ...

DR. REYNOLDS: The committee recognizes in addition to this the extreme value and earnestness and

the amount of work and time that is spent by anyone in organized medicine who takes the trouble to do anything for it and the committee, as an aside and not in its printed report, wishes again to emphasize that any suggestions or criticisms that may occur, are in no manner intended to be of a carping and destructive nature but simply the committee felt that since there was such a committee, its duty was to scrutinize properly the reports as they are printed.

Your committee has reviewed the reports of the following committees: Executive Committee, Committee on Associated Societies and Technical Groups, Committee on Health and Public Instruction, Committee on History and Obituaries, Committee on Hospitals, Dispensaries and Clinics, Committee on Medical Defense, Committee on Medical Education and Medical Institutions, Committee on Membership and Organization, Committee on Postgraduate Activities, Committee on Publications, Committee on Scientific Work, Physicians' Benevolence Committee, the Committee on Public Relations, and the Cancer Commission.

Your committee recommends the approval of these reports. Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of this section of the report.

... The motion was seconded, put to a vote and it was carried. ...

DR. REYNOLDS: Your committee has reviewed the reports of the Blood Bank Commission, the Committee on Industrial Health, and the Committee on Rural Medical Service.

Your committee recommends the approval of these reports. Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of this section of the report.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: Is there a second?

... The motion was seconded, put to a vote and it was carried. ...

Your committee has reviewed the written and oral supplemental reports of the Committee on Public Policy and Legislation. We commend Dr. Murray and the members of his committee for the intensity and success of their efforts. Your committee recommends approval of these reports, but would suggest that, in the future, specific recommendations of political candidates by name, not be made in open sessions of this house.

Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of this section of the report.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: Is there a second?

... The motion was seconded, put to a vote and it was carried. ...

DR. REYNOLDS: Your committee has reviewed the report of the editorial board of CALIFORNIA MEDICINE. Your committee recommends the approval of this report, but submits the following: We note that a directive adopted last year by the house of delegates, that representation from the section of general practice be added to the board, has not yet been effected. This committee repeats that recommendation.

Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of this section of the report.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: Is there a second?

. . . The motion was seconded, put to a vote and it was carried. . . .

DR. REYNOLDS: The next section, which was omitted due to last-minute work by other committees, will be omitted and we go on to section seven.

Your committee has reviewed the report of the Advisory Planning Committee. The Advisory Planning Committee consists of the executive secretaries of the component county medical societies, the executive and field secretaries of the C.M.A., the legal counsel of the C.M.A., and the executive director of the Public Health League. It was organized several years ago at the direction of this house to act as an advisory committee to the council.

The report of this committee as submitted is at least technically inaccurate when it states: "The Advisory Planning Committee has continued to meet during 1949, . . ." when, as a matter of fact and to the best of our knowledge, it has met once in the last twenty months. Your reference committee is therefore moved to present the following amended report:

Representing as it does a body of highly trained men, each of whom is well versed in either or both of the fields of economics and public relations, and all of whom are laymen but still fully familiar with, and sympathetic to, the problems of medicine, it would seem that the Advisory Planning Committee should be in a position to render extremely valuable services to the council and the association. But, so far as is determinable, its advice as a committee has on no recent occasion been sought by the council, and its failure to meet by itself cannot but mean that it does not function.

It is felt that for the Advisory Planning Committee to be fully effective and able to serve its highest purpose, the following reforms in its functioning and procedures should be made:

1. The Advisory Planning Committee should formally be organized with appropriate officers, a full record of its proceedings should be kept, and definite channels of communication between the committee and the council should be specified and adhered to.

2. The Advisory Planning Committee should be furnished the proposed agenda of the council meeting, and should consider, and be prepared to recommend concerning any item on that agenda which raises problems related to the fields in which they may be qualified to advise.

3. As a matter of policy and of regular practice, the council should seek the advice of the Advisory Planning Committee whenever the nature of the problem under consideration would make it seem appropriate.

It is believed to be a legitimate and desirable function of the Advisory Planning Committee on its own initiative to devise and develop tentative programs in the various fields of endeavor of the

Association for presentation to the council. It is thought that the Advisory Planning Committee should be encouraged to exercise such initiative, and the council should be encouraged in seeking the advice of these experts on economics and public relations who are already conveniently at hand, and who already are on the payrolls of the association or of the component societies.

Your committee recommends the approval of this report as amended.

Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of this section of the report.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: Is there a second?

. . . The motion was seconded, put to a vote and it was carried. . . .

DR. REYNOLDS: Your committee has carefully reviewed the report of the council, and has perceived a tendency for rather hasty action affecting important policy matters. The committee recommends that whenever possible the council give adequate notice and allow all interested affected parties to appear and present their views.

We recommend that, in the future, the council make every effort to try to anticipate and thereby to avoid emergencies which seem to necessitate hasty decision. We also recommend that the council make every effort to keep the membership informed of proposed changes in policy before binding decisions are made on behalf of the C.M.A. as a whole.

Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of this section of the report.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: Is there a second?

. . . The motion was seconded, put to a vote and it was carried. . . .

A MEMBER: I would like to rise to a point of order. Would you please inform me on what page this information may be found so the delegates can refer to it? We are listening to a lot of words, and we cannot decipher from the floor exactly what the meaning of this resolution is. Do you have any copies for the rest of us to refer to in your discussion or is this a lot of poppycock we are supposed to swallow as we did some of it?

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: As the report of the Reference Committee No. 1 has not been mimeographed, this is the only copy.

SAME MEMBER: May I ask why?

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: I will let the chairman of the committee answer that.

DR. REYNOLDS: The reason why is that there was not sufficient time in which to consult all the interested parties and to prepare a report that could be mimeographed in time.

SAME MEMBER: That is very strange when committee No. 3 has all their reports back and all the copies so we can properly peruse the thing and pass on it in an intelligent manner. I assure you from where I sit and with the surrounding members we have here, we are unable to decipher the intent and meaning of the chair.

DR. REYNOLDS: It is noted that the council has, in many instances, taken to itself some of the functions for which standing committees are provided by our constitution and by-laws. One result is that several standing committees have had little or no function to perform. This is evidenced by reports that such committees did not meet during the year.

Your committee recommends to the House that the by-laws be amended so as to reduce the number and streamline the efficiency of the standing committee.

Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of this section of the report.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: Is there a second?

. . . The motion was seconded, put to a vote and it was carried. . . .

DR. REYNOLDS: It is noted in the reports of the district councilors that there is an increasing use of full-time executive secretaries by component county societies within the various districts. This development is viewed with favor and its extension is strongly urged.

Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of this section of the report.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: Is there a second?

. . . The motion was seconded, put to a vote and it was carried. . . .

DR. REYNOLDS: Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the report as a whole.

A MEMBER: I second the motion.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: It has been moved and seconded to receive the report of the reference committee as a whole. Are you ready for the question?

. . . The question was called for, the motion was put to a vote and it was carried. . . .

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: The chair will now recognize Dr. Eugene Hoffman.

DR. HOFFMAN: Mr. Speaker, members of the house: At the session on Sunday evening you were told that one of our faithful employees, Mr. Ben Read, is convalescing from rather severe surgery.

Mr. Speaker, I move that the secretary be instructed to write a letter commending Mr. Read for his faithful services and wishing him a speedy recovery.

SEVERAL MEMBERS: I second the motion.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: It has been moved and seconded that the secretary write a letter to Mr. Ben Read wishing him a speedy recovery. Those who are in favor will signify by saying, "aye."

. . . The motion was put to a vote and it was unanimously carried. . . .

DR. HOFFMAN: Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: The next item of business is the report of Reference Committee No. 2 on reports of the secretary-treasurer and the executive secretary, on budget and dues. Dr. Truman will make this report.

REPORT OF REFERENCE COMMITTEE No. 2

DR. STANLEY TRUMAN (chairman): Mr. Speaker, and members of the house of delegates: Your committee has reviewed the report of the secretary and recommends the acceptance of this report, specifically calling to the attention of the council that section of the report recommending that a part-time or full-time physician be employed as secretary. We wish to express the appreciation of the members of the house of delegates and the members of the California Medical Association for Dr. Garland's long and arduous labors in our behalf and express our appreciation for his continued efforts in our behalf.

Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of this section of our report.

VICE-PRESIDENT CHARNOCK: Is there a second?

. . . The motion was seconded, put to a vote and it was carried. . . .

DR. TRUMAN: The report of the executive secretary has been reviewed and your committee recommends its acceptance as printed and we wish to express our deep appreciation of the capable services and enthusiastic help of Mr. John Hunton through the year.

Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of this section of the report.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: Is there a second?

. . . The motion was seconded, put to a vote and it was carried. . . .

DR. TRUMAN: The report of the treasurer has been published in the annual bulletin and this has been made available to the members of the house of delegates. It consists primarily of an audit by the certified public accountants, the auditing firm of Hood and Strong. The committee finds the audit in order and recommends the acceptance of this report.

Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of this section of the report.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: Do I hear a second?

. . . The motion was seconded, put to a vote and it was carried. . . .

DR. TRUMAN: Your committee has studied the budget for the 1950-51 fiscal year approved by the council. This budget estimates income for the fiscal year in the amount of \$438,200 and expenditures in the amount of \$431,350, exclusive of the operations of the official journal, which is budgeted to be self-supporting.

The budget approved by the council includes an item of \$150,000 for the association's public relations program for the coming fiscal year. This item has been set to include the continuation of the present radio program, "California Caravan," and also to establish a grass roots public relations program based upon the development of sound fundamental public relations at the level of the county medical society and its individual members.

Your committee feels that the inauguration of the grass roots public relations program is most es-

essential at this time, particularly for its usefulness in providing a foundation of public relations activities on a permanent basis. Accordingly, your committee has approved the inclusion of the item of \$150,000 in the budget for the entire public relations program as outlined and approved by the council. However, your committee feels that further consideration should be given to the advisability of continuing the "California Caravan" radio program and your committee recommends that this program be discontinued as of January 1, 1951, unless immediately prior to that time it is the consensus of two-thirds of the members of the council that it is essential to continue the radio program for a longer period in the interests of the over-all public relations of the association. Upon the discontinuation of the present radio program it is the recommendation of your committee that the unexpended balance in the public relations budget item be spent in more effective methods of public relations and publicity activities.

Your committee believes that the budget as recommended by the committee includes sufficient funds to make money available, on the vote of the council, for public relations activities at the county level where such activities are considered to be beneficial for state-wide application. In this belief your committee recommends that no further action be taken on resolution No. 14 introduced by Dr. Leon Fox of Santa Clara County.

The budget as recommended will be a balanced budget on the basis of dues for the calendar year 1951 from \$45 to \$40 per active member and your committee recommends that the dues for 1951 be \$40.

Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of this section of the report.

A MEMBER: I second the motion.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: It has been moved and seconded that this section of the report be adopted.

DR. DE LOS REYES: Mr. Speaker, may I have the microphone to comment on that part of the resolution?

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: Yes, indeed.

DR. DE LOS REYES: I see that it has been recommended to you that we delete "California Caravan." So I understand. Is that right?

DR. TRUMAN: As of January 1, 1951.

DR. DE LOS REYES: I don't know how many of you fellows have gone out to speak to service clubs, to women's clubs, to labor unions, but everywhere we go, at least that I go, I find that one of the bright lights regarding public relations in the State of California, is the fact that both the P.T.A. and Federation of Women's Clubs in California have commended this particular part of our public relations. Even the labor unions, as radical as Mr. Bridges and San Pedro are, are willing to agree that "California Caravan" has done a lot of good for California.

I was one of those who were very critical of

"California Caravan." As a matter of fact, I was very vocal and very articulate about it, but I have learned that we have been a little bit impetuous and hasty in our criticism.

Since I have gone out I have found that they, and the people of California especially the P.T.A. and all those people who are particularly as vocal as we are, would like to see "California Caravan" continued.

I understand it costs us \$8 a year. Are we willing to cut off our noses to spite our faces for the sake of \$8 per member per year when we know according to breakdown there are over 900,000 people in the state of California that are listening to it and believing what is being said in "California Caravan"?

Let's be sensible and let's be practical and let's continue "California Caravan." Again, I repeat, let us not cut off our noses to spite our faces. Thank you. (Applause.)

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: Is there further debate on this? Dr. Remmen.

DR. REMMEN: Mr. Speaker, is this the opportune time to debate "California Caravan"? There are two resolutions coming up in which "California Caravan" is coming up, and I should think that would be the best time to debate that.

DR. LOOS: Mr. Speaker, we felt this resolution would come up ahead of ours with Reference Committee No. 2, and there would be no action taken on the resolution submitted to No. 3 committee. Therefore, we would prefer to have it debated at this time.

DR. ASKEY: Mr. Chairman, I would like to move an amendment before the debate on this, if I may, sir, for clarification only.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: Yes.

DR. ASKEY: I am merely doing this for clarification. It seems that this report is made up of several things and for the basis of clarification only, I think it would be wise if we accepted that part of the report which is not germane to this one subject, that we might not be adopting a lot of things at one time or disabusing and rejecting some things which we might not wish. I therefore move you, sir, that this portion of the report which is given to us dealing with "California Caravan" be made a special order of discussion in order that there may be no misunderstanding as to what we are discussing. I move you that, sir.

A MEMBER: I second the motion.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: It has been moved and seconded that the portion of the report dealing with "California Caravan" be made a special topic of discussion.

. . . The motion was put to a vote and it was carried. . . .

A MEMBER: I rise to a point of order. Is there no discussion?

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: I am sorry. We will have discussion on it.

A MEMBER: Does that exclude the division of the \$150,000? Does that exclude any explanation of the amount of \$150,000 and what it is for?

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: I think the chairman of the reference committee will explain that.

DR. TRUMAN: I shall be very happy to explain that. It will require a little further reading. Shall I read that at this time or do you wish to hear further discussion on "California Caravan?"

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: I think at this time we should discuss "California Caravan" as the motion just passed has outlined.

DR. TRUMAN: I think that motion was passed out of order because no discussion was had, Mr. Speaker, on that motion. When it was called for, several people wished to discuss it, and no discussion was called for.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: All right. We will call for discussion of the motion of Dr. Askey at this time to discuss the proposition of "California Caravan."

DR. TRUMAN: I would like to speak to that if I may, sir.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: Go ahead.

DR. TRUMAN: The whole item of "California Caravan" is included as part of the recommended public relations program and I do not see how it can be isolated. If the house of delegates should like to have me explain the full program I shall attempt to do so. If I cannot do so adequately, I think members of the council should be called upon.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: Is there any more discussion of this motion at this time? The discussion of the problem of "California Caravan"?

A MEMBER: Mr. Speaker, it cannot be discussed if this is going to close up any discussion of the other items.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: No, sir. This is only about "California Caravan."

A MEMBER: As I understood the motion, everything was to be passed except the discussion of "California Caravan."

... There were several cries of "No." ...

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: The motion was to discuss "California Caravan" separately, aside from every other item in the report.

A MEMBER: I will second the motion as you stated it.

A MEMBER: Mr. Speaker, I move we postpone debate on that motion until after we have heard the full report of the committee.

A MEMBER: I second the motion.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: That is an amendment to the motion and is in order.

A MEMBER: Mr. Speaker, may I make an amendment to the amendment?

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: All right. We have an amendment now of the second degree. Is there a question to that? Does anyone want to discuss that?

A MEMBER: What is the second amendment?

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: The second amendment is that we will hear the rest of the report before we discuss "California Caravan."

... Calls for the question. ...

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: All those in favor of the amendment to hear all of the report before we discuss "California Caravan" signify by saying, "aye."

... The motion was put to a vote and it was carried. ...

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: Now, the motion before the house is to discuss "California Caravan" separately.

... Calls for the question. ...

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: The prevailing question at the present time, and the chair so rules, is that we listen to the report in its entirety, then to discuss "California Caravan." All those in favor of listening to the report, I mean the entire report, will signify by saying, "aye."

... The motion was put to a vote and it was carried.

DR. ASKEY: Mr. Chairman, as a point of order, that was passed. The thing before the house is my motion as amended, and if you pass this motion which I made as amended we would then hear the rest of this report, and then take up "California Caravan" and then pass or reject the motion as made by the chair. My motion is before the house as amended, which merely means that we hear his report before you take up "California Caravan" separately if my motion passes.

DR. TRUMAN: Let's do it anyway. (Laughter.)

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: We will now hear the balance of the report.

DR. TRUMAN: We are all here to try and make progress and arrive at a program that is acceptable and for the best interests of the doctors of California. The council has prepared a public relations program as part of the program for the California Medical Association, and I think that it will take very few moments to give you an idea of what is in the council's mind to tell you that they proposed to call your attention again to the committee's recommended alteration of their program. The report adopted by the council, coming from the Auditing Committee, is as follows:

"The California Medical Association has been engaged since 1945 in a campaign of public education, designed primarily to bring to the attention of the public the knowledge of the availability of voluntary forms of health insurance and the inadvisability of entering into a politically-controlled scheme of compulsory health insurance. The campaign has been directed by Whitaker & Baxter and has succeeded eminently in accomplishing its purpose.

"The present campaign was dictated originally, and has been carried on for five years, by political pressure. It is safe to say that had Governor Warren

not introduced his health insurance bill, the association would not have entered into a public relations campaign of this type.

"The major phase of activity in the current campaign came in 1946 and 1947, when 'voluntary health insurance weeks' were staged in 53 of the 58 counties of the state. This was grass roots campaigning at its best, and it is evident that these county-by-county drives succeeded in arousing a public awareness of the availability of voluntary health insurance. Since the close of the county campaigns, the association's public relations program has consisted almost entirely of the maintenance of a weekly radio program, 'California Caravan.'

"During this five-year period it has become evident that the program being followed was one of an emergency nature and that planning for a long-range campaign to strengthen the underlying relations of the medical profession with the public would require a different approach. The experience gained in Los Angeles, Alameda, Santa Clara, San Francisco, Fresno, Kern, Orange, San Diego, and other counties indicates the need of bringing the importance of sound public relations right down to the county medical society and to its individual members. Just as every physician is regarded as a cancer detection center, so every physician must be regarded as a public relations outlet. The aggregate sum of the public relations of all individual physicians is the public relations of the profession as a whole.

"At the present time the political threat which hung over medicine's head in California in 1945 is still imminent; the 1950 elections are most crucial. Problems of medical service, such as night calls by physicians, overcharges for services rendered, rebates and other difficulties are still with us but are not blatantly and continuously in newspaper headlines. The problem today is one of basic issues, and such measures as are needed to meet specific existing legislative threats.

"On the basis of the above beliefs, the Auditing Committee recommends the establishment of a public relations or public service department within the California Medical Association. The functions of this department would be to develop and put into operation a true grass roots program of public service. Its work would be aimed at a long-range accomplishment of the truest meaning of public relations and would not be spectacular.

"This department should operate directly under the supervision of the council and under the direction of the office of the association. Its personnel should be based upon present personnel, aided by our public relations consultant and where necessary by additional employees to handle field work or office duties which would free present personnel for field duties.

"The committee has considered carefully the matter of personnel for this program and has decided that present employees of the Association and its affiliated organizations are better qualified to handle this program than would be any newly-

employed people. Years of experience are necessary to acquaint any employee with the relationships of the medical profession with the public.

"A review of public relations organizations shows that in nearly every instance the guiding spirit of the organization is a former newspaper man, trained in the use of words and experienced in dealing with people from all strata of life. The association now has three former newspaper men in its employ or that of affiliated organizations. John Hunton, executive secretary, Ed Clancy, field secretary, and Ben Read, executive secretary of the Public Health League of California, all fall into this classification. In addition to their backgrounds in newspaper work, they have long worked with physicians and they are intimate with the problems of the profession.

"The Auditing Committee recommends that these three men, augmented by Mr. Howard Hassard, legal counsel, shall constitute the 'working crew' for the public service program.

"The committee further recommends that this 'working crew' take into continuous consultation a number of other qualified employees of affiliated organizations. Such consultation would be for the twofold purpose of gaining information which these additional people have and for putting into operation the program worked out for statewide consumption.

"The committee calls attention to the fact that in the past ten years the association has grown from a scientific society of some 5,000 members to a vocal active, aggressive organization of more than 10,000 members. Its finances have grown from an annual budget of about \$100,000 to one of around \$400,000, and its influence in social, economic and political matters has gained immeasurably in stature.

"Along with the growth of the C.M.A. has come a corresponding growth in size and influence of its component county units. There are today full-time executive secretaries in nine of the forty county medical societies, representing 80 per cent of the association's membership. Each of these men is well versed in public service and public relations and each is ready to take on a well conceived and well managed program. In those counties which do not maintain a full-time office and secretary, the services of a state-planned program are particularly needed.

"The committee recommends that each county society executive secretary be made a part of the advisory committee to the 'working crew.' It also recommends that the public relations staffs of associated and affiliated groups and organizations be considered as consultants and assistants in this program. Finally, it recommends that liaison be maintained at all times with the Woman's Auxiliary and with local health officers.

"With the above personnel as both the working and advisory staff, the committee recommends that the program be instituted through personal contacts. The officers and councils of the association should work closely with the 'working crew' in making personal appearances before the county

medical societies. The county-by-county visits of the president and president-elect should be reestablished on a systematic basis, along with a presentation of the public service program by the 'working crew.'

"At the outset, Messrs. Hunton and Clancy would represent the field working staff. On the basis of their experience, field workers could be employed and trained, as the demand for them became evident. If additional employees are needed in the C.M.A. offices to handle routine matters, such employees should be hired.

"The program to be discussed with the county societies and with their members should be the factors already developed or in process of development by the county societies and by the Committee on Medical Economics of the C.M.A. From the information available it is possible to establish standard practices which are aimed at creating favorable public opinion and eliminating questionable practices which react unfavorably against the medical profession in the public mind.

"The Auditing Committee is not prepared at this time to present specific examples of the type of material it envisages in the above recommendations. However, it believes that the county medical societies and their members should be approached with three primary objectives in mind:

"1. Influencing the county medical society to improve the quality of medical care in its area to the point where the public receives nothing short of the best.

"2. Making a study of medical needs and working toward the possibility of making a guarantee to the public of the availability of high-quality medical care for all, regardless of ability to pay.

"3. Making every physician a public service outlet, working for the good of the profession.

"The inauguration of this program would call for:

"1. That 'California Caravan' be continued, but conformed according to the suggestions made by Mr. Whitaker at a recent council meeting (April 29, 1950).

"2. That the use of advertising media, such as radio, newspaper, television, magazines, be utilized as deemed necessary.

"3. The use of news releases on medical topics as well as social, economic, political and scientific.

"The committee recommends that the public relations budget for the 1950-51 fiscal year be established at a maximum of \$150,000. This sum is considered ample to launch the proposed enlarged program. The Auditing Committee recommends that the dues of the Association for 1951 be reduced to \$40 from \$45.

"The Auditing Committee attaches to this report, as a part of it, a proposed 1950-51 budget. This budget includes those items already approved by the council and also the proposed items of \$40 for 1951 dues and \$150,000 for the 1950-51 public service program."

The committee recommended, and it was accepted,

that the budget be established as the reference committee has presented it.

I will be glad to try and answer any questions. (Applause.)

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: Thank you, Dr. Truman.

The debate now will be on the status of "California Caravan," and Dr. Remmen has already been given the floor.

DR. REMMEN: Mr. Speaker, members of the house and guests: I feel that any consideration of "California Caravan" cannot be made entirely apart from a consideration of the problem of public relations in a somewhat larger sense. Certainly we must have public relations. In these times of problems and stress we must carry our message to the public. I think it is only a question of how we do it, and I think that sometimes we have in our haste—and I blame no one, for in times of war there can be no time to sit down and deliberate on many occasions. But what I have to say is not critical of anyone, nor is it critical of anything that has been done. It is merely an attempt to point out a few of the many facets of the problem of public relations as we face it.

A speaker before a reference committee said yesterday that we laymen know nothing of public relations. He said that we know no more about public relations than our patients know about medicine. I have some patients who know more about pills than I do, and they know it because they have taken so many more pills than I have. I can't give them a pill without a whole lot of public relations work and a lot of propaganda in order to get the pill started down, and even then I may have to continue the public relations from day to day, and I am dealing there with a patient who is something of a connoisseur of pills. In other words, he knows something of my profession. He knows it pretty well.

In the field of public relations we deal with matters of everyday experience. We are all salesmen. Every one of you in this room is reasonably successful and he wouldn't be if he hadn't known something of how to approach people, how to influence them and how to sell.

We know what pleases our friends. We know what pleases our families, our children. If you want to put something over at the country club or if you want to get some idea over in one of your groups, you go out and sell it. You don't necessarily haul in a publicity or public relations expert, although I do not question the value of public relations people.

What I am trying to say is we, as the employers, must give very great thought to anything that we undertake or continue along this line. Public relations, or publicity, shall I say, is a very important weapon. It is two-edged. It can come back and ruin you or it can do a very wonderful job for you.

I told the reference committee about the experience of the American Tobacco Company with their campaign against spit. Do you remember the campaign, "Spit is an ugly word. Everybody else's

cigars are made with it, but our cigars are closed in another manner, with water, machinery. Cigars aren't touched by hand," and so on.

What was the big idea? Some high-powered publicity agent caught on that one and went on to carry out their campaign against salivary cigars. What happened? It wasn't very long until every cigar company in the country was screaming, "Cut out that campaign. We are just not selling cigars. Every time anybody sees a cigar they think of spit contamination and the deal is off."

They had to stop that campaign.

Many, many other campaigns on common articles have misfired. Many people won't have a cake of Lifebuoy soap in the house. B. O. is associated with Lifebuoy soap and if there is B. O. in your house, well, maybe your friends will think that you have bought it when they come in.

I only mention that to show some of the kick-backs on public relations. We have had one ourselves. I don't know how many of you have seen it yet, but the opponents, our opponents, the proponents of socialized medicine, have waited until millions of pictures, copies of that grand old painting "The Doctor," had been spread all over the United States as a symbol of the American Medical Association. These gentlemen who desire compulsory health insurance have now taken that picture. They have taken one end of the cottage out. Up in the sky one sees a beautiful vision of a fine, modern hospital with operating rooms, laboratory equipment, the heads of the parents are turned hopefully to look at the vision in the sky of the hospital and the old doctor is still sitting looking down at the child and the caption is, "Do you want the A.M.A.'s kind of medicine or do you want what compulsory health insurance will give you?"

Now, I suppose nothing could be devised that wouldn't kick back. But, nevertheless, is it the part of wisdom to take the medicine of 125 years ago and take a picture which was painted, actually not for glorification of a doctor but to show the pathetic conditions under which the poor lived because the painter was a friend and illustrator for Charles Dickens, and you know his attitude toward poverty.

Well, that is one thing that can happen from public relations, and I think perhaps you should be put on your guard in future programs. Hadn't we better be telling the people about modern medicine? Hadn't we better be telling them what our great researchers have done, about our marvelous clinics, about our brain surgery, how we can take a lung out, about how all that has been developed, and shouldn't we tell them also you couldn't do it for \$1 a month or \$2 a month? It has got to be done and paid for, and the American public will have to be told that if they want complete coverage including catastrophic coverage that it can't be done for \$30 or \$40 or \$50 a month.

In one of the circulars put out by the A.M.A. at the present time, these statements are made. Understand, I am not objecting to these things. I think much of this work is very fine. I am only trying to

point out a few pitfalls for your consideration.

It says there are hundreds of voluntary health insurance plans sponsored by physicians, hospitals, insurance companies, labor unions, industrial concerns, and so on, competing with one another and operating on sound insurance principles. They offer plans to fit the health needs and pocketbooks of every individual and every family.

Now, I ask you, if a family comes to you and says, "Doctor, we don't belong to any employed group, but we would like complete and adequate coverage for all the illnesses that will befall our family," just which one of those plans are you going to recommend to them?

I don't know and I am not in a position at the present time to recommend such a plan because I don't think such plans exist as yet. I think we are going to have to sell the public on what plans we are going to give them.

Further, it says, "The cost is low. Medical and surgery bills, sound protection against major surgical hospital bills cost only ten cents a day for an individual and twenty cents a day for a family, \$36 a year or \$72 a year for a family."

I am told by some of those who may know something about it that the cost of adequate coverage to a family will probably run \$125 to \$175 a year. Probably somewhere within those extremes, if you are to cover them properly, give them the care they should have. Now, we are going to have to sell that to the American people, at least to that level of American people who want compulsory health insurance. It isn't an excessive amount for people whose incomes are \$3,500, \$4,000 or \$5,000.

I don't know, I am not an economist, but there is nothing wrong with C.P.S. that couldn't be cured by adequate premiums paid by the people. Let's be frank about this thing. Let's be honest and let's go to the people somehow and tell them we will give them the medical care that they want, but that they will have to pay what it costs, just as they pay for automobiles.

You can't sell them a 1910 Ford, which is comparable to selling them the 1920 doctor. You have got to sell them a modern automobile because that is the only thing that they will buy, and they will sacrifice to pay for it, but first they have got to be convinced of the necessity of it.

I wonder if we have been doing that with C.P.S. or with anything else as yet? It is very difficult to estimate the effects of public relations programs on anything as intangible as public opinion. Certainly you can tell right away whether it is boosting your cigarette sale or your Lifebuoy sale, but public opinion is another matter. That is hard to estimate.

It is said here in a circular put out by the same source, Whitaker & Baxter I think it is, that perhaps the best indication of whether that judgment is sound, lies in the fact that a year ago today you all remember that our major concern outside of stopping the then-threatened legislation was how to get medicine off the defensive.

Today it is off. It is that simple. You start a pub-

licity program and then you don't have to worry. After a year the heat is off.

The heat is not off. We are still on the defensive and we will be on the defensive until such time as we have flooded this country with adequate and complete voluntary health insurance of the type that will give full coverage, and when we have people educated to pay for it as they pay for life insurance or automobiles or refrigerators or everything else.

Now we have made a fine start, but let's not kid ourselves that the heat is off. I have been accused in the past of saying that compulsory health insurance was dead. I never made such a silly statement in my life excepting in a quotation or else regarding the particular item of legislation.

The heat isn't off. We have got a long way to go in a big way, but when I think back ten years, look at what we have accomplished.

In this association or in California we have faced two severe crises. I know Dr. Murray will bear me out that there are lesser crises every year. It isn't something that you can go away and forget.

Back in 1935 when we asked for a compulsory health insurance bill and when Dr. John Harris and his committee of which I was one, were faced with the problem of presenting a compulsory health insurance bill which had been ordered for this house of delegates and which we knew the people didn't want, we had no public relations firm. Nobody ever thought of such a thing. We had no funds. What could you do? Well, all we could do was to let everybody who wanted to get in on that health insurance bill come in and make their suggestions and their demands and fortunately it got so expensive that people wouldn't have it. They weren't used to payroll deductions and that was killed.

Now the recent crisis was an entirely different thing. It grew out of people being cut loose from government payrolls. It didn't grow out of a depression. I certainly don't want to talk all night about this thing. I think we have got to decide and think a lot about how we are going to spend this money. We can't leave that decision entirely to the public relations people. We know the problems and we have got to decide what is to be done.

The public relations person is invaluable in telling you how to get into the papers, how to get on the radio, in writing your script, if you are watching him carefully and in doing much of that type of work, handling the great mailings and all that sort of thing. We have got to decide how it is to be done. What are we going to talk to people about on C.P.S.? Are we going to talk to them about the kind of medical care they are to have; about how much it costs to build a hospital; how much an x-ray machine costs; how much it will cost, and emphasize that it will cost the government at least 100 per cent more to do the same job, or he will get a lot worse quality?

Are we going to in other ways use such motion pictures as the "Snake Pit" which showed the condition of many state mental institutions? Are we

going to take pictures out of *Life* and *Look* and spread them around that show the same things?

In other words, are we going to show what government hospitals are, what government medicine is? Are we going to show on the contrary what voluntary medicine is or are we going to above all tell these people they can have the finest of medical care if they are willing to put \$10 or \$12 into a fund every month; tell them what they will get, but they have got to pay for it and it can't be done for \$2 or \$3 or \$3.50 and be done adequately.

Finally, are we ourselves going to supervise this public relations program? We can't all do it. We have a council and I think it is up to the council either to scan practically every piece of script, every club, everything that goes in, or to have committees or full-time employees of this association who will write and scan such scripts.

I fear I have talked too long, but I thank you. (Applause.)

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: Thank you, doctor.

We will continue debate on this status of "California Caravan," whether or not it is to be stopped on January 1, 1951, with the reservations by the committee. Is there any more discussion on "California Caravan"?

DR. DONALD: Mr. Speaker, and delegates of the California Medical Association: I have the budget proposed for next year of which \$225,000 is put down into two items, department of public relations \$150,000, public policy and legislation \$75,000. That is \$225,000, more than half of the total budget, and it is not broken down and there is no explanation of it.

Regarding the "California Caravan," may I say I am not attacking Dr. Cline or Whitaker & Baxter or any personal member of the council nor have I ever, regardless of Dr. Cline's insinuations. They have done a splendid job. We have had to advertise. We have done it through "California Caravan." It has been pure advertising.

My thesis is that if you will apply \$89,000 to the salary of eight executive secretaries of the class that we have in nine counties, that you will do more for public relationship. It is beyond the time now for advertising. You have got to get down and guarantee to everybody in your community, physical care, whether they can pay for it full or part or not at all.

In Alameda County we have done that for two or three years. You can do it. You will get more good public relationship out of satisfaction with your physicians than you will with advertising, and that is the thesis of those of us who want to get ahead with the business that we have got to do and that is protect our patients, first, from lack of physicians' care, second, from overcharging, and that is the basis of Alameda County's work, and I think that such an article as that in *Nation's Business* is worth more than "California Caravan" for a year, and that is why I should like to see "California Caravan" discontinued as of now. Thank you. (Applause.)

DR. LESLIE MAGOON: My county is one that submitted a resolution recommending "California

Caravan" be discontinued. I believe our suggestion was not based on the merits of the program as a publicity medium. Your reference committee chairman pointed out to me very forcibly that I was incompetent to judge that since I admit to never having listened to that program. Our thesis is the same as Dr. Donald's, that for the same money spent in other ways, we can get much more in the way of return. It doesn't seem sensible to us that in a public relations budget of \$150,000 over \$90,000 or about \$90,000 is paid for approximately a three-minute contact, once a week, with about 900,000 people.

I would venture that it is usually the same 900,000. To illustrate what I mean, in our county we have a public relations program that is mediated mostly through newspaper advertising. That program costs us annually about \$2,000. At the same time the membership of our county spends about \$3,300 for "California Caravan." We think that within the limits of our county as an area, we are getting much more for our \$2,000 spent on our program than we are getting from the \$3,300 we are spending for "California Caravan." It is a question of emphasis and of getting the most for your money.

We are prepared to accept the proposal of the reference committee which I believe is a reasonable compromise, that "California Caravan" not be stopped abruptly but be stopped as of January 1, unless two-thirds of the association is against it. I recommend the adoption of the reference committee's report. (Applause.)

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: Is there any more debate?

DR. SHIPMAN: I sense "California Caravan" may not be popular. Your council considered this matter rather exhaustively, and concluded that the report of the Budget Committee should be altered in certain respects.

The council was not unanimous either, any more than this house is, but when it was pointed out that actually the budget for "California Caravan" is included in the overall budget of Mr. Whitaker of Whitaker & Baxter, which is as follows, we changed our minds somewhat. That actual budget has not been presented to the council. It won't be until tomorrow morning, but I don't think I am violating any confidence by giving it to you now.

"California Caravan" radio program, \$88,000.

Printing and mimeographing, \$3,000.

Travel expense, \$2,000.

Telephone and telegraph, miscellaneous expense, \$2,000.

Whitaker & Baxter fee, \$12,000.

Contingencies, \$5,000.

Which brings it an overall figure of \$112,000 which is the overall amount to be taken out of the \$150,000 which you have heard mentioned.

It was the feeling of the council that inasmuch as the emphasis was to be shifted from C.P.S. to the overall medical program, our defense in Sacramento and in Washington was that "California

Caravan" probably provided a worthwhile ace in the hole and we should have it; that all of us could probably afford \$9, roughly \$9 apiece in order to have an ace in the hole to defend us against adverse legislation.

As far as I am concerned, I would like to make it \$90. (Applause.)

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: Dr. Truman, would you continue?

DR. TRUMAN: I might read briefly the part of the committee's report covering "California Caravan" and the item of the dues.

"Your committee recommends that this program be discontinued as of January 1, 1951, unless immediately prior to that time it is the consensus of two-thirds of the members of the council that it is essential to continue the radio program for a longer period in the interest of the overall public relations of the association. Upon the discontinuation of the present radio program, it is the recommendation of your committee that the unexpended balance in the public relations budget item be spent in more effective methods of public relations and publicity activities.

"Your committee believes that the budget as recommended by the committee includes sufficient funds to make money available on the vote of the council for public relations activities at the county level where such activities are considered to be beneficial for state-wide application.

"In their belief your committee recommends that no further action is necessary on Resolution 14 introduced by Dr. Leon Fox of Santa Clara County. The budget as recommended will be a balanced budget on the basis of dues for the calendar year 1951 reduced from \$45 to \$40 per active member and your committee recommends that the dues for 1951 be \$40."

If it is not inappropriate at this time I will, therefore, move the adoption of this section of the committee's report.

A MEMBER: I second the motion.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: It has been moved and seconded that we adopt this section of the report. Is there any debate? Are you ready for the question?

. . . The question was called for, the motion was put to a vote and it was carried. . . .

DR. TRUMAN: Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the committee's report as a whole.

A MEMBER: I second the motion.

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: It has been moved and seconded that we accept the report of Reference Committee No. 2 as a whole. Is there any debate on this? Are you ready for the question? Those who are in favor of accepting the report of Reference Committee No. 2 as a whole will signify by saying "aye."

. . . The motion was put to a vote and it was carried. . . .

DR. TRUMAN: May I take thirty seconds to thank the members of the committee, Dr. Allen Hinman

and Dr. G. Wendell Olson for spending so much time. This is the first time that Committee No. 2 have ever had a large delegation of members of the house of delegates appear before it and it was quite an experience to have this happen. We appreciate very much the interest in the members of the house of delegates in the budget. Thank you. (Applause.)

VICE-SPEAKER CHARNOCK: Thank you, Dr. Truman.

At this time, the house of delegates will recess. The business session is to be taken over by California Physicians' Service.

. . . The house of delegates recessed to be followed by a meeting of California Physicians' Service. . . .

RECONVENING OF HOUSE OF DELEGATES May 2, 1950

The meeting of the house of delegates reconvened and the speaker of the house, L. A. Alesen, presided.

SPEAKER ALESEN: The chair recognizes Dr. H. Clifford Loos, chairman of Committee No. 3.

REPORT OF REFERENCE COMMITTEE No. 3

DR. H. CLIFFORD LOOS: Reference Committee No. 3, consisting of Ivan C. Heron of San Francisco, Wesley Smith of San Diego and myself, has held hearings on the 23 resolutions presented to the house and various factors concerning the new constitution presented to you on Sunday evening and wishes to report that there was a large attendance at all hearings and ample opportunity was given to all those interested to participate in the discussions.

Resolution No. 1: Regarding by-law amendments.

The committee recommends that the by-law amendment to Chapter II, Section 2(b) be tabled for one year pending further clarification from the A.M.A., which we understand is under consideration. The second portion of Resolution No. 1, which is a by-law change regarding county secretaries' ability to collect dues, your committee recommends a "do pass."

Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of this section of the report.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Dr. Loos, we have two items here. For the sake of clarity, we have to take them up one at a time. In the first place, there is no possibility of allowing other than a constitutional amendment to lie on the table. Any other resolution dies with this house as of this present session. Therefore, we will take up the proposed by-law amendment, the first one concerning the A.M.A. and the California Medical Association dues payments.

Is there any question in your minds about the content and the purport of that proposed change in the by-laws, or shall we read it? Do you all have copies?

The vote will be then, upon the adoption or the rejection of this proposed first change in the by-

laws. This is an amendment to the by-laws, failure to pay dues. Do you wish further discussion, or are you ready to vote upon that now?

. . . The question was called for. . . .

SPEAKER ALESEN: All those in favor of the proposed by-law, signify by saying, "aye."

. . . The motion was put to a vote. . . .

SPEAKER ALESEN: The chair is in doubt. All those in favor signify by standing.

DR. MAGOON: Mr. Speaker, a point of order. If the chairman of the reference committee is not able to recommend it be tabled, may he be able to make a recommendation that it pass or not pass?

SPEAKER ALESEN: He may, sir. The present voting is still pending. It has not been announced. Therefore, we will allow the chairman to speak.

DR. LOOS: Mr. Speaker, I move that the first section of this resolution be voted "nay."

SPEAKER ALESEN: The recommendation of the committee is that the proposed by-law amendment be rejected. We shall put it in a positive sort of way then. All those in favor of this by-law amendment signify by saying, "aye."

. . . The motion was put to a vote and it was lost. . . .

SPEAKER ALESEN: Now, the second portion of this resolution, which is a by-law change regarding county secretaries' ability to collect dues. Your committee recommends a "do pass."

All those in favor of this by-law amendment signify by saying, "aye."

. . . The motion was put to a vote and it was unanimously carried. . . .

SPEAKER ALESEN: The vote being unanimous, it is declared that this vote is by more than a two-third majority. Therefore, the motion is passed.

DR. LOOS: Resolution No. 2: Regarding the closed panel system. Your committee recommends the adoption of this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of this resolution.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Is there any discussion? All those in favor of the committee's recommendation signify by saying, "aye."

. . . The motion was put to a vote and it was carried. . . .

DR. LOOS: Regarding a statement of policy of the California Society of Pathologists. Your committee recommends the adoption of this resolution. Mr. Speaker, I so move.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Is there any discussion? Is there a second?

A MEMBER: I second the motion.

SPEAKER ALESEN: All those in favor signify by saying, "aye."

. . . The motion was put to a vote and it was carried. . . .

DR. LOOS: Resolution No. 4: Regarding future industrial accident fee schedules. Your committee

favors the intent of the resolution but proposes one change in it, the deletion of the mandatory sixty-day requirement of notice to the county societies and substitution of a more flexible requirement to avoid tying the hands of the association for a fixed time interval. The amended resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That any future proposed fee schedule be placed before the component county medical societies and all interested and recognized specialty associations for their study, comment and approval preferably sixty days prior to submission to the Industrial Accident Commission for its final action.

Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the resolution as amended.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Is there a second?

A MEMBER: I second the motion.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Is there any discussion?

DR. TRUMAN: I would like to suggest that if you mean specialists' associations that phrase includes the general practitioners; I think we should also have the opportunity to consider any amended fee schedules. I have this to suggest, that you make it clear that this includes the general practitioner organization.

SPEAKER ALESEN: You suggest that as an amendment?

DR. TRUMAN: Yes.

A MEMBER: The intent of the resolution was to include all groups.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Well, the chair will rule that is the intent of the resolution and the phraseology will be changed so as to include that. Is there any further discussion? All those in favor signify by saying, "aye."

. . . The motion was put to a vote and it was carried. . . .

DR. LOOS: Resolution No. 5 and No. 6: Regarding C.P.S. fees. These resolutions deal with the same general subject, therefore the committee has combined them into one substitute resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the house of delegates requests the board of trustees of C.P.S. at all times to bear in mind and endeavor to carry out the basic principle that dues charged the public shall be adequate to permit payment of the fee schedule in full rather than at a discount and that in issuing any new types of contracts that it use extreme care to insure as far as humanly possible that the rates charged the public will be adequate to meet the rates in full.

Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the foregoing substitute resolution.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Is there any discussion?

DR. HODGES: First of all, I am a general practitioner, and I do not believe in the drawing of any battle lines between specialists and general practitioners in anything and in particular California Physicians' fee schedules. Regarding the adoption of these resolutions, I felt that it was rather timely to introduce a resolution now because of the fact

that a new type of coverage, the catastrophic illness coverage, is coming in and this should represent something. This should represent a time at which we could take a new approach toward a realistic fee schedule.

I feel in particular that any such far-reaching plans as a catastrophic illness coverage should be submitted sufficiently early to the professional members of the California Medical Association so that the study of them and consideration could be given in advance.

DR. MAGOON: Mr. Speaker and members of the house: The proposals of this resolution are exactly contrary to the proposals of a resolution that we discussed as administrative members, and that was that the C.P.S. fee schedule, because of its use as a yardstick by the public for all our fees, should be set at a level representing fair private fees, and that we should allow for the fact that our clientele is in a low income group, by discounting those fees certain proportions as experience demonstrates is possible.

On those grounds I would be opposed to the resolution as proposed.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Is there any further discussion?

DR. DAVIS: I would just like to point out from here that this resolution applies to the fees charged the beneficiary members. It does not refer to the rate paid to the doctor.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Is there further discussion? Are you ready for the question?

. . . The question was called for. . . .

SPEAKER ALESEN: All in favor signify by saying, "aye."

. . . The motion was put to a vote. . . .

SPEAKER ALESEN: The chair is in doubt. All those in favor will signify by standing.

DR. TRUMAN: May we have some clarification?

SPEAKER ALESEN: Yes, Dr. Truman.

Be seated for a moment, please. Dr. Truman.

DR. TRUMAN: It seems to me that clarification is necessary here. You are asking that the rate charged the public be made adequate to meet rates in full, and there are two separate things there. Are you going to ask for payment of rates in full or are you going to ask the rates that the customer pay be raised to meet the rates in full?

SPEAKER ALESEN: Dr. Loos, do you want to answer that, or Dr. Hodges?

DR. LOOS: I think it is quite clear here that the principle is that the fee charged the public shall be adequate to permit payment of the fee schedule in full rather than at a discount, and the intent is that in all contracts that are issued hereafter that the premium rate be sufficiently high to pay the doctor his full charge according to the fee schedule adopted, instead of a percentage of it. That is all new contracts are to be written so the premium should be higher than what it is in the old contracts.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Are you now ready to vote

upon this resolution? All those in favor signify by saying, "aye."

. . . The motion was put to a vote and it was carried. . . .

SPEAKER ALESEN: The ayes have it. The resolution is adopted. Proceed, Dr. Loos.

DR. LOOS: Resolution No. 7: Regarding a study of medical and hospital prepayment plans. The committee favors the intent of this resolution; however, probably inadvertently it is limited to medical or hospital service "corporations." A number of prepayment plans are otherwise organized and therefore the committee recommends the deletion of the word "corporation" and the substitution of the word "organization" and as so amended recommends the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of this section of the report.

A MEMBER: I second the motion.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Is there any discussion? All those in favor signify by saying, "aye."

. . . The motion was put to a vote and it was carried. . . .

DR. LOOS: Resolution No. 8: Regarding indemnity insurance policies. Your committee recommends that, due to the complexity of this resolution, it be referred to the council of the California Medical Association for final action and not be acted upon by the house.

Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of this section of the report.

A MEMBER: I second the motion.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Is there any discussion?

DR. MONTGOMERY: I bow to Dr. Parker who wishes to speak first.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Dr. Parker.

DR. PARKER: Mr. Speaker, this resolution which has to do with indemnifying insurance is mainly to be handled by the council and if we had some assurance that the council will make a study on it we could turn it over there. But will your recommendation of your report be turned over to the council and reported back to us?

DR. LOOS: That is right, yes.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Dr. Montgomery, did you wish to discuss this?

DR. MONTGOMERY: I think that covers the point.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Is there further discussion?

. . . The question was called for. . . .

SPEAKER ALESEN: All in favor signify by saying, "aye."

. . . The motion was put to a vote and it was carried. . . .

SPEAKER ALESEN: It is so ordered.

DR. LOOS: Resolution No. 9: Regarding medical care for the armed services. The committee recommends the adoption of this resolution and so moves, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of this section of the report.

A MEMBER: I second the motion.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Is there any discussion? All those in favor signify by saying, "aye."

. . . The motion was put to a vote and it was carried. . . .

SPEAKER ALESEN: It is so ordered.

DR. LOOS: Resolution No. 10: Regarding fee schedule committees. Your committee favors the general purposes embodied in this resolution as presented to the house but because this house cannot order or direct any corporate function of C.P.S. or any committee of C.P.S. it was felt necessary to reword the resolution, which your committee has done. The amended resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the present industrial accident fee schedule committee of the C.M.A. and the C.P.S. Fee Schedule Committee should be replaced by a single fee schedule committee as representative as possible of general practice and the specialties with subcommittees if necessary, members to be appointed for three-year terms initially on a staggered basis for continuity of personnel; and, be it further

Resolved, That until a single fee schedule committee is in effect all existing committees of the C.M.A. and C.P.S. dealing with fee schedules should integrate their work, pool all facts and data and endeavor to reach uniformity of result; and, be it further

Resolved, That all fee schedule committees ought to prepare and maintain by revision as required, a schedule of average fees in California without any minimum or maximum implication; and, be it further

Resolved, That any reduction in the schedule should be granted with emphasis on the fact that such reduction is a concession on the part of the medical profession; and, be it further

Resolved, That such committees should report to the house of delegates and the C.P.S. administrative members at each annual meeting and at any interim meeting.

Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the substitute resolution.

A MEMBER: I second the motion.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Is there any discussion on this resolution? All in favor signify by saying, "aye."

. . . The motion was put to a vote and it was carried. . . .

SPEAKER ALESEN: The resolution is adopted.

DR. LOOS: Resolution No. 11: Regarding civilian disaster committee. We recommend the adoption of this resolution as amended, as follows:

Now therefore be it Resolved, That the Governor of the State of California be respectfully petitioned to appoint the chairman of the C.M.A. Committee on Emergency Medical Service to the California State Disaster Council.

Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the amended resolution.

A MEMBER: I second the motion.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Is there any discussion? All those in favor signify by saying, "aye."

... The motion was put to a vote and it was carried. ...

SPEAKER ALESEN: It is adopted.

DR. LOOS: Resolution No. 12: Regarding the Benevolence Fund. The constitution requires that one dollar of the annual dues paid by each member be allocated to the physicians' benevolence fund and the by-laws require that the standing Committee on Physicians' Benevolence carry on a program of aid to needy members with the special fund allocated by the constitution. This resolution is in conflict with both the constitution and the by-laws and if acted upon by the house could not accomplish any purpose. For this reason the committee recommends that the resolution do not pass.

I move the adoption of this section of the report.

A MEMBER: I second the motion.

SPEAKER ALESEN: The action now is upon the adoption of the committee's report which recommends the rejection of the resolution. Is there any discussion? All those in favor signify by saying, "aye."

... The motion was put to a vote and it was carried. ...

SPEAKER ALESEN: The committee's report is adopted. The resolution is rejected. Proceed, Dr. Loos.

DR. LOOS: Resolutions No. 13 and 15: Regarding "California Caravan." Inasmuch as Resolutions Nos. 13 and 15 referring to the "California Caravan" have already been acted upon by the house through the reports of Reference Committee No. 2, your committee feels further action is unnecessary. I recommend that Resolutions No. 13 and 15 be tabled. I so move.

These have already been acted upon by the house, so I think they will be tabled.

A MEMBER: I second the motion.

SPEAKER ALESEN: There is no point in tabling these. These resolutions must die as explained before. No action is necessary. Proceed, Dr. Loos.

DR. LOOS: Resolution No. 14: This resolution was referred to Reference Committee No. 2.

Resolution No. 16: Regarding student liaison. It was the consensus of the committee that anything that can be done to familiarize the students with the practice of medicine was good. However, due to the technical difficulties involved and the lack of available time at present to work out the problems involved, we recommend that this resolution be referred to the council for final action. I move the adoption of this section of the report.

DR. DAVIS: I am happy to see the committee was unanimous in feeling that this was a good idea. However, they seem to be a little bit confused about technical difficulties, and I would like to refer you to page 7 of the resolutions as they were originally introduced, particularly the resolved portions of Resolution No. 16 in which there does not seem to

be anything very confusing or any technical difficulties.

The resolved portions said,

"Resolved, That the house of delegates of C.M.A. suggests to the managerial board of CALIFORNIA MEDICINE that the prepayment of subscriptions to CALIFORNIA MEDICINE for all medical students, interns and residents within California would have many worthwhile benefits in relation with students of medicine; and, be it further

"Resolved, That the managerial board be requested to contact the agencies whose cooperation might well be enlisted to attain this effect."

This is a suggestion. There is nothing compulsory about it. It is an attempt to get some action started, to enable the practicing physicians of the state to become acquainted with the interns and medical students and establish some rapport.

I see no reason in the world why there should be any technical difficulties in getting into effect a suggestion and a request.

SPEAKER ALESEN: The motion is on the committee's recommendation that the resolution be referred to the council. Is there any further discussion?

... The question was called for. ...

SPEAKER ALESEN: The chair is in doubt about the vote. The vote will, therefore, not be determined.

DR. SMITH: Mr. Chairman, the technical difficulties are not those of the committee or of the council but the necessary research that will be necessary regarding postal regulations and the control and the ability to send this magazine. You asked as a suggestion to refer to the council, and this sends it to the council.

DR. DAVIS: Why should this not mean refer to the managerial board with the suggestion that it be done as the original resolution requests?

DR. SMITH: It is.

DR. DAVIS: But you want to refer to the council.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Gentlemen, in the interest of decorum, will you please take the microphone and address the chair, not the speaker?

DR. DAVIS: My point is this: That the house of delegates contact the managerial board of the magazine and suggest that certain things be done, implies that they be done if feasible. We certainly don't expect them to do anything in violation of federal statutes or go to any great length to do something that is totally impracticable. They are requested to put this into effect and contact agencies which might cooperate if necessary. I see no reason why the council should have to go through the entire argument and then request the managerial board to go ahead and start doing something about it. It seems like needless delay.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Is there further discussion? Dr. Loos, do you want to discuss this?

DR. LOOS: Just to this extent. The technical difficulties as Dr. Smith stated, were not those of our committee. There was much discussion on this measure before the committee and many wonderful

ideas were evolved. I believe that there were three to five thousand students and interns that would be involved in this thing which would mean an expense of getting the magazine into the hands of each one of those people.

It was suggested by some that a section of the CALIFORNIA MEDICINE magazine be devoted to interns and students, that a section be incorporated in that. It was also unknown to us about postal laws, whether we could give this magazine away and get it through our second class mail matter. Those things had to be investigated.

Now there is no managerial board of the California Medical Association that I know of. There may be, but I don't know of any. The council is the board of managers, if you wish to call them that. Mr. Hunton is the so-called business manager, if you wish to call him that, but there is no special board to which the council or house of delegates could refer this matter as far as I know, and I think that the matter if it is laid before the council, we will get quicker action than any other way we can do it, and this resolution so advises the council.

. . . The question was called for. . .

SPEAKER ALESEN: Are you ready for the question? You are voting now on the committee's recommendation to refer the matter to the council. All those in favor signify by saying, "aye."

. . . The motion was put to a vote and it was carried. . .

SPEAKER ALESEN: It is so ordered.

DR. LOOS: Resolution No. 17: Regarding non-medical administration of hospitals. We recommend that this resolution do pass.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Is there a second?

A MEMBER: What is the resolution?

DR. LOOS: Do you want the resolve? It is, "That this house of delegates of the California Medical Association express its disapproval of those hospital administrations and lay organizations which invade this field of activity; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to each hospital administrator within the State of California."

SPEAKER ALESEN: Is there a second?

A MEMBER: I second the motion.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Is there discussion?

DR. BALL: Yes, I would like to discuss that, sir.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Dr. Ball!

DR. BALL: Mr. Speaker, gentlemen: There are in existence today some eight or ten universities of good standing who are training hospital executives. They are non-medical. They are astute. They are carefully selected. They are away from the medical problems. In the majority of cases they are sympathetic.

I think our resolution is out of order in view of the talent available for hospital management. I would like to urge you to reject the resolution.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Is there further discussion on

this resolution? Are you ready for the question? All those in favor signify by saying, "aye."

. . . The motion was put to a vote and it was carried. . .

SPEAKER ALESEN: It is so ordered.

DR. LOOS: Resolution No. 18: Regarding oath of office. The committee has amended this resolution to read as follows:

Resolved, That Section 9 is hereby added to Chapter VI of the by-laws of this association, California Medical Association, to read as follows:

"Section 9—Oath of Office

"All officers and employees of the association, upon election or appointment, shall subscribe to an oath or affirmation as follows: 'I do not belong and have not belonged to any organization advocating the overthrow or change of the form of government of the U.S.A. by violent or unlawful means nor do I believe in changing the form of government of the U.S.A. by violent or unlawful means.' If, after full hearing, the council shall find that an officer or employee falsely subscribed to the oath or affirmation, it may in its discretion remove the officer or employee from his office or position and fill the vacancy so created."

Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of this amended resolution.

I move the adoption of this section of the report.

A MEMBER: I second the motion.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Is there any discussion?

. . . The question was called for. . .

SPEAKER ALESEN: All those in favor of this proposed by-law amendment signify by saying, "aye."

. . . The motion was put to a vote and it was carried. . .

SPEAKER ALESEN: The vote appearing unanimous, it is adopted by more than two-thirds majority. Proceed.

DR. LOOS: Resolution No. 19, regarding recognition of ethical psychologists. Your committee recommends the adoption of this resolution. I so move.

A MEMBER: I second the motion.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Any discussion? All in favor signify by saying, "aye."

. . . The motion was put to a vote and it was carried. . .

SPEAKER ALESEN: It is adopted.

DR. LOOS: Resolution No. 20. Regarding resolution on medical practice in hospitals. Your committee recommends the adoption of this resolution. I so move.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Is there a second?

A MEMBER: I second the motion.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Is there discussion? All those in favor signify by saying, "aye."

. . . The motion was put to a vote and it was carried. . .

DR. LOOS: Resolution No. 21 has already been discussed. The speaker advises me this can be

thrown out. The same refers to Resolution No. 22. It has already been discussed and acted upon.

Resolution No. 23: Regarding correlation of hospital inspection. With permission of the sponsor, a substitute resolution is presented, as follows:

Resolved, That the C.M.A. delegates to the A.M.A. be requested to introduce in the A.M.A. house of delegates the following resolution or, in their judgment, a similar one:

WHEREAS, We have been unofficially informed that the A.M.A., the A.C.S. and the American Board of Surgery have finally agreed upon a unified service of hospital inspection and approval for graduate training in general surgery; and

WHEREAS, This step has been long overdue and it is to be hoped that further steps will follow more promptly for correction of the present intolerable system of bureaucratic dictation of graduate training; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, 1. That the Advisory Council on Medical Specialties, be instructed to authorize no more new specialty boards without specific approval by this house of delegates.

(That refers to the A.M.A. house of delegates, by the way.)

2. That the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals be instructed to offer with adequate publicity in the journal, to extend its unified inspection service to include the other specialties concerned in hospital graduate training programs.

3. The present dictation of graduate training programs by multiple specialty boards responsible to no single coordinating authority is intolerable. The A.M.A. through its councils should never have lost this authority and its officers are hereby directed to regain it (by steps that will be quite obvious) to the end that (a) more reasonable and less rigid training programs be agreed upon, (b) that rigid limitations of practice be abandoned, and (c) that other much needed reforms be adopted.

Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of this substitute resolution.

A MEMBER: I second the motion.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Is there discussion? All those in favor signify by saying, "aye."

... The motion was put to a vote and it was carried. ...

SPEAKER ALESEN: It is adopted.

DR. LOOS: Resolution No. 24. By-laws change regarding qualification of delegates. The committee suggests amending the resolution as introduced to insure that any delegate rejected by the Credentials Committee shall have the right to appeal to the house. The resolution as amended is as follows:

Resolved, That Subdivision (d) of Section 6 of Chapter III of the by-laws of this association, California Medical Association, is hereby amended by adding to said sub-section (b) at the end thereof a new paragraph reading as follows:

"The Committee on Credentials shall require each delegate and alternate and other active member of a component county society who desires to be

seated as a member of the house of delegates, to subscribe under oath and in such form as shall be determined by the Credentials Committee, that he is not and has not been at any time a member of any organization listed, published or held to be subversive by the Department of Justice of the United States of America. In the event of refusal to subscribe to such oath, the Credentials Committee may not include such person in its written report to the house of delegates designating the delegates and alternates entitled to membership therein. Any person refused a seat by action of the Credentials Committee shall have the right to appeal to the house and by majority vote the house may overrule the Credentials Committee and seat such person as a delegate."

Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the resolution as amended.

A MEMBER: I second the motion.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Is there discussion?

DR. MAGOON: Mr. Speaker and members of the house: I am opposed to the words, "and has not been at any time," as being too inclusive. I believe it is possible to have belonged to an organization that later was declared to be subversive without at the time knowing that you did so. I think it is sufficient to require that a member specify that he is not now a member of such an organization.

A MEMBER: I second the motion.

DR. WOODWARD: Mr. Speaker, in discussing the amendment proposed by Dr. Magoon, I feel it is extremely important that this resolution be delicate enough to detect all possible subversive individuals and the like, even though we do catch in our net some who at that time are not subversive. Those who are not dangerous to us are not actually subversive and have only been members of such organizations inadvertently can be seated by the house of delegates by a majority vote and having that right of appeal we have also a specific test that will get us the proper delegates.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Is there further discussion on the Magoon amendment?

DR. ALSBERGE: As I sense no feeling in this house that this resolution is not necessary; as I feel that this house realizes that this type of resolution is necessary, I should like to speak to Dr. Magoon's amendment.

In adopting this amendment, gentlemen, you will pull the teeth from the resolution without furnishing any dentures to take their place. It is absolutely impossible with this amendment to fulfill the wish or purpose of the resolution, because all that a man would have to do would be to resign one day and accept his appointment here the next. That is what they are instructed to, and that is what they always do.

We have rather a serious situation in the making. This is for the purpose of forestalling that situation. As far as safeguards are concerned, gentlemen, if a man takes the oath, that is all there is to it. If he does not, if I understand the mechanics of it cor-

rectly, if he refuses to take the oath for a reason and because he belonged to a subversive organization in the past, he reports to the Credentials Committee; the Credentials Committee would weigh his reason therefor and then the matter would be referred to the house of delegates with a recommendation from that committee.

I have no doubt in my mind that on this subject the Credentials Committee will leave the benefit of the doubt in favor of the individual. I am sure that this body is not and will never engage in a witch hunt, but this body must protect itself and this amendment will keep it from doing that.

The resolution if passed as is, will keep this house safe.

DR. DE LOS REYES: Mr. Chairman, I am the father and mother of this resolution. Gentlemen, we have a great danger, and we all admit it, as to what Dr. Magoon brought up here. You have to be sure of this thing and the courts of the United States have ruled that if a man has ever belonged to any organization who later became subversive and that man takes an oath he was not a member of such organization, he is correct because at the time he first joined it was not a subversive organization, and therefore he is not in danger of being called a subversive or his record being smeared and besmirched. I think it is necessary for all of us to be confident.

I agree with Dr. Alsberge. The moment we go ahead and accept an amendment, with the utmost respect for Les, we are going to take out the teeth and it is going to be worthless.

If we are going to be on the front line and fight the battle for so-called Americanism, then we should be the first ones to take the oath and be glad we have taken it.

DR. MACOON: Mr. Speaker, may I have permission to withdraw my amendment?

SPEAKER ALESEN: Who was the seconder of Dr. Magoon's amendment?

A MEMBER: Nobody.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Is there any objection to Dr. Magoon's request that he withdraw the amendment?

. . . There were cries of "No." . . .

SPEAKER ALESEN: If not, the amendment is withdrawn.

Dr. Carson.

DR. CARSON (San Francisco): I would like to offer an amendment to this resolution as offered. In its present form I do not like it at all for two reasons: Time is very long. Some of these organizations that are held subversive now were not subversive some time back. Some organizations that now are not in bad standing may be odorific by 1953. The other point is that the Attorney General, that is the head of the Department of Justice of the United States Government, is of necessity a political officer. Now, all of us in this room dread the coming of the welfare state which means having everything in the hands of the government. We don't

know what sort of an Attorney General we may have at any time, and what attitude he might take.

Therefore, I think that we are laying ourselves wide open by adopting this resolution in its present form, and I would like to offer the following amendment: Namely, that "the Committee on Credentials shall require each delegate and alternate and other active members of the component county societies who desire to be seated as members of the house of delegates, to subscribe under oath an affirmation at this time for them to take the same oath as has been adopted tonight in resolution No. 18, referring to the oath of office for an officer of this organization."

A MEMBER: I second the motion.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Dr. Carson's motion and proposed amendment has been seconded. Is there any discussion?

DR. ALSBERGE: Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

SPEAKER ALESEN: State your point.

DR. ALSBERGE: As delegates, are we not officers of the association?

SPEAKER ALESEN: Will the legal counsel rule on that, please. I believe not.

DR. ALSBERGE: If so, it would be superfluous.

SPEAKER ALESEN: I believe not, doctor. I believe the officers are classified a little differently. Just a moment.

MR. HASSARD: Mr. Speaker, according to the constitution the following are the officers of this association: President, president-elect, secretary-treasurer, speaker, vice-speaker, and editor, and 15 councilors. So the delegates are not officers.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Proceed, Dr. Alsberge.

DR. ALSBERGE: I had hoped not to have to speak at any greater length because the hour was late. However, I find that at least to my way of thinking it is necessary to do so. This amendment would apply only to a proven member of the appeal called the Foley Square or the appeal on the eleven Communist leaders in the United States as to whether or not even they are advocating the overthrow of the government by force and violence. Unfortunately the previous resolution did not contain this.

If this amendment is passed you will be able to carry out your intent against no individual unless you can prove that he is a member of the Communist party because that has been the only one, so designated by the courts, on the left-wing that advocates overthrow of the government by force and violence. The others do the work of the Communists but they are not classified as organizations advocating the overthrow of the Government by force and violence.

In Los Angeles we do have some queer characters. (Laughter.) I think a little background is in order. I am from Los Angeles. I shall try and make my remarks brief, but give you that background.

Last fall in a county election in Los Angeles while I was present with a number of members here, a doctor, a member of our association, stood up and nominated another man to run for office. For-

tunately two of us recognized him with his background. I shall now give you the background of these individuals, and the present resolution would stop none of them.

The doctor who was nominated for the council of the Los Angeles County Medical Association, was sponsor of Leo Gallagher for office of secretary of state on the Democratic ticket in the 1938 California elections; signer of a protest demanding the release of ten Los Angeles Communist leaders jailed for contempt of the Federal Court; sender of eleventh anniversary greetings to the *People's World*; advertiser in the *People's World* when he sent 1949 May Day greetings.

Now the doctor who nominated him was a signer of a protest against the arrest of ten Los Angeles Communist party leaders, signer of a letter to halt extradition of Wiley King, a Communist cause célèbre; member of the reception committee for Max Steinberg, executive director of the notorious Communist front, the American Jewish Labor Council; member of the medical panel of Hollywood Arts, Sciences and Professions Council, a major Stalinist organization; speaker at meetings of the Communist-run Independent Progressive party; signer of Civil Rights Congress petitions. The CRC is the organization currently raising funds for the defense of the eleven convicted national CP leaders.

Backers of this particular doctor include men with this type of record. One doctor in Los Angeles who backed them was sponsor of the Los Angeles Emergency Committee to aid the strikers, a Stalinist-front organization. In 1944 he was in the People's Educational Center in Los Angeles. He was a signer of a brief to the United States Supreme Court in support of John Howard Lawson and Dalton Trumbo, two of the "Hollywood Ten." He protested against the arrest of the eleven Communists in Los Angeles; associated with the California Labor School, Los Angeles branch; sponsored an appearance of Paul Robeson in Los Angeles last September, and a very active member of the Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions; active in the American-Soviet Medical Society.

A few of these organizations, gentlemen—all of these organizations do contain innocent individuals; let us remember that. But it is rather hard for me to conceive an innocent individual will join this many front organizations.

Just about two weeks ago he again appeared in the Communist newspaper, the *People's World*, at which time he was quoted as signing a letter to the Attorney General, demanding the immediate dropping of prosecution of the ten Communist leaders in the United States.

I do not intend to give you a detailed discussion of Communism. I could talk for quite some time, several hours, gentlemen, about men that we have, members of our association, who have these ideologies. They made their first attempt and they were only defeated because of the fact that one man

nominating him was recognized. Next time they will be smarter. They will send somebody we don't know, and there are plenty of them.

Now the thing I want to drive home is this: That this information was sent out in great detail to every member of the Los Angeles County Medical Association. For reasons that I have heard expressed before the reference committee and elsewhere, because of a fear of infringement upon a person's liberty or for some other reason—and we must not infringe upon those liberties—we must not lose sight of the fact we must protect our way of life and we must think, what will the alternative be?

Then I wish to add that with this information in the hands of every member of the association who was on the mailing list—at least they were mailed—one of the candidates received 20.2 per cent vote and the other in excess of seventeen. I do not wish, gentlemen, these men to be on the floor of the house of delegates using it as a springboard for the publicizing of the briefs of the Stalinists and their organizations.

They cannot be stopped by having to prove that they are members of the Communist party, for two reasons. One, it took a good part of a year and a few hundred thousand dollars or more to convict the eleven leaders of the Communist party, and secondly, the only way you can convict a Communist of being a member of the party, because they no longer carry cards, gentlemen, and have not for some time—the only way that can possibly be done is to find a Communist, an ex-Communist and then have him testify against the man you say is a Communist. Then they immediately call him a stool pigeon and a great portion of the American public, with their fuzzy thinking on the subject, rise and shout, "Slander."

Gentlemen, I move this amendment be defeated.

A MEMBER: I second the motion.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Just a minute. Of course, that motion is out of order. The debate is on Dr. Carson's amendment. Further discussion is out of order.

DR. FAGIN: Gentlemen, I am a neophyte in this organization, and I don't know very much about state medical policy, but I do know this much: That up at Berkeley we had quite a big controversy recently about just such a situation, and the public relations in regard to that were terrible.

Now I don't think that the state medical society in its attempt now to establish good public relations can afford to get involved in a controversy of this sort. The San Francisco *Chronicle* which was mentioned before as coming out in favor of voluntary health insurance, came out very bitterly against this oath, and they came out against it for several reasons, but the main reason was that it didn't get the Communists because they sign it anyway.

It didn't get reactionary average persons but it got liberal individuals whose consciences would not permit them to sign such an oath.

Now we are smart enough to know who are

Communists, and it is enough for us to say, "Is a man a Communist, or is he not a Communist," but to undertake the amount of suspicion that this oath will start, the gathering of physicians, the attempt of one man to malign another in order to get office by saying perhaps he belonged to this organization or perhaps he belonged to that, is wrong. Medicine must build more stately mansions. Medicine must not get involved in this hysteria.

I would like to second the amendment that was just made. (Applause.)

DR. DE LOS REYES: I am sorry, fellows, but I have to speak again.

J. Edgar Hoover said that it is impossible for anyone to say who is a Communist. I would like to know who they are. I attend a lot of the meetings trying to find out who they are. I have never been able to detect one of them.

I am probably the only member of this association that is an American by choice and not by accident of birth, and I have seen totalitarian governments, and I have seen socialism and Communism and I have seen their infiltration, how they got control of different bodies, and this is a thinking body. This is a body that can go ahead through its members and perhaps more people in the United States than any other organization we know of, and we cannot go ahead and allow this amendment to go through. Otherwise the resolution is worthless.

By the way, we in Los Angeles are not the only queer people. In San Francisco they have them also. Several years ago, as one of the executive officers of one of the national fraternities, it was my duty to go there and remove the charter of one of the national medical fraternities. Why? Because fourteen of the men that were there, seven of them seniors, were members of the Communist party, and although we couldn't prove it, their attitude and their records and their actions proved so.

One was the brother of the secretary of the Communist party in San Francisco, a man that had come here as a refugee, or the son of a refugee, and paid for the protection that was given in this country by trying to undermine it.

Please, fellows, let's think carefully about this and let's pass this resolution. (Applause.)

SPEAKER ALESEN: Is there further discussion on Dr. Carson's amendment?

DR. BAILEY: A point of information from Dr. Loos. I don't quite understand why in his committee he didn't amalgamate these resolutions 18 and resolution 24. I don't think there are any among the officers that belong to the Red Guard, but it looks like there is a chance here.

DR. LOOS: Dr. Bailey, that is a technical point, and there is a difference between them, and I am going to ask our legal advisor to explain the difference between those two.

MR. HASSARD: The by-laws contain in one chapter the qualifications of being an officer of the association, and in a separate chapter, some pages

farther away, the qualifications of being a delegate. It was necessary to amend sections in both chapters and it would have been more confusing if you had tried to do it in one than in two.

Secondly, while the delegates are not officers and the delegates would only be bound by the resolution that is before you now, if you adopted it, the officers on the other hand are delegates. Therefore, the officers will be bound by this resolution as well as by the prior one that you have already adopted.

... There were calls for question. ...

SPEAKER ALESEN: Are you ready to vote on the amendment?

SECRETARY GARLAND: May I have the floor?

SPEAKER ALESEN: Yes, Dr. Garland.

SECRETARY GARLAND: I happen to be one of those people that Dr. de los Reyes referred to as a somewhat displaced person, a person who has adopted this country and who has had the privilege of serving in the Navy in the last war for three and a half years and proposes to serve again in the next war if he is accepted.

Nevertheless, I agree with the speaker in the back of the hall. The intent of the motion is excellent. The elimination of Communism from our midst will not be achieved by it. It will be thought of as being equally hysterical with those in other parts of the country who are striving to solve our different ideological problems by this method. I don't think it is dignified. I don't think it is worthy of the medical profession.

I move you, Mr. Speaker, an amendment to the amendment to lay this matter on the table.

A MEMBER: I second the motion.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Dr. Garland, what in effect you want to do is kill the entire proposed amendment. It would be impossible merely to move to lay the proposed amendment of the amendment on the table because the amendment is a subsidiary motion. Do you wish to apply the motion to table to the entire matter and not to Dr. Carson's amendment?

SECRETARY GARLAND: Yes, sir.

SPEAKER ALESEN: That is possible, but the chair points out that if you adopt Dr. Garland's motion, you are in effect killing the entire proposed by-law amendment, because it must necessarily die with this present meeting of this session if action is not taken.

This is not debatable. Is there a second?

A MEMBER: I second the motion.

SPEAKER ALESEN: All right. The motion is to lay the entire amendment, not the amendment to the amendment, but the entire proposed by-laws amendment on the table. Are you ready for the question?

... The question was called for, the motion was put to a vote and it was lost. ...

SPEAKER ALESEN: We now recur to a discussion of Dr. Carson's motion.

Dr. Doughty appeals to a decision through the

chair. All those in favor of sustaining the chair signify by saying, "aye."

... The motion was put to a vote and it was carried. ...

SPEAKER ALESEN: The chair is sustained.

We recur to a consideration of Dr. Carson's amendment.

SECRETARY GARLAND: Mr. Speaker, a point of order. I think the members of the house were somewhat confused by that last motion.

... There were cries of "No." ...

SPEAKER ALESEN: It is the speaker's belief to the best of his knowledge and ability that the present pending question is that of Dr. Carson's amendment to the proposed amendment of the by-laws. That is to change certain phraseology. Do you wish certain discussion on that point?

DR. CRANE: Mr. Chairman, notwithstanding all that has been said this evening, I don't believe there is an officer or a member in this house of delegates that should refuse at any time to take allegiance to this country in any way, shape or form, and I ask you to defeat this amendment. (Applause.)

DR. ASKEY: Mr. Speaker, I think we are getting pretty well heated up about this thing, and if I weren't heated up about it, I wouldn't get up, because I promised myself I wasn't going to bother you any more.

Ladies and gentlemen, when a question is raised of this type, we are in a peculiar position. I am afraid Harry Garland may be misunderstood. I love Harry Garland. He is just as great a patriot as you or I or anybody else. He thinks it is silly to ask patriots of this type to say this thing and that is why he said it, I am sure, not because he doesn't believe in America. However, the question has been raised. Now listen, gentlemen, if my wife asked me tonight if I still loved her, I am a damned fool if I am not happy to say that I do, and I will be happy to tell her every time she asks me, and if I am afraid to tell her that and refuse to answer, she would be entitled to divorce me and kick me out.

The same thing holds for this. If I am ever ashamed to say I am in favor of the United States of America and never intended to be otherwise, I intend to be kicked out, and therefore, I hope you defeat this resolution. (Applause.)

SPEAKER ALESEN: Are you ready to vote on the Carson amendment?

... The question was called for. ...

SPEAKER ALESEN: All those in favor of Dr. Carson's amendment signify by saying, "aye."

... The motion was put to a vote and it was lost. ...

SPEAKER ALESEN: The amendment is lost. You now recur to a consideration of the proposed by-law as originally presented. Is there further discussion on that?

... The question was called for. ...

SPEAKER ALESEN: All those in favor signify by saying, "aye."

... The motion was put to a vote and it was carried. ...

SPEAKER ALESEN: It is so ordered. Dr. Loos, proceed.

DR. LOOS: Proposed new constitution. Your reference committee introduced at the Sunday evening meeting an entire new constitution which must lie on the table until the 1951 meeting. However, your committee desires to add a subsection (d) to Section 1 of Article III, Part A, reading as follows:

"(d) Ex-officio without the right to vote, the past presidents."

Mr. Speaker, I ask permission to incorporate this addition in the proposed new constitution pending before the house.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Is there any objection to this proposal of Dr. Loos?

DR. J. E. YOUNG (Fresno): Mr. Speaker, a point of information.

SPEAKER ALESEN: State your point.

DR. YOUNG: Is this the place to submit new amendments?

SPEAKER ALESEN: Yes, right now.

DR. YOUNG: May I submit some, Mr. Chairman?

SPEAKER ALESEN: If you have them ready and typed in final form, yes, sir.

Wait a minute. These are amendments for the constitution you are proposing, Dr. Young?

DR. YOUNG: Yes, sir.

SPEAKER ALESEN: And they are in final form?

DR. YOUNG: Yes, sir.

SPEAKER ALESEN: It is in order, yes.

Wait just a minute. We have got a motion before the house.

Is there any discussion on Dr. Loos' proposal? Is there a second to Dr. Loos' final proposal to add this other clause to the constitution to lie on the table? Are you clear what we are talking about?

A MEMBER: I second the motion.

SPEAKER ALESEN: All those in favor signify by saying, "aye."

... The motion was put to a vote and it was carried. ...

SPEAKER ALESEN: The motion wasn't actually needed because any member may introduce a constitutional amendment if he wants to. Let's finish Dr. Loos' report.

DR. LOOS: Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of this report as a whole as amended.

A MEMBER: I second the motion.

SPEAKER ALESEN: It has been moved and seconded that the report of the reference committee No. 3 be approved as amended. Is there any discussion? All those in favor signify by saying, "aye."

... The motion was put to a vote and it was carried. ...

SPEAKER ALESEN: Now, Dr. Young, is it going

to take considerable time? Are you going to read them?

DR. YOUNG: No, sir, Mr. Chairman. They are very short.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Proceed. Otherwise we could present them to the secretary.

DR. YOUNG: I can do that, Mr. Chairman. I can give you the title. I propose as an amendment of the proposed constitution of Section 4, Article IV, under the heading of Special Assessments. Mr. Chairman, I propose also a constitutional amendment to the proposed new constitution, of Section 9, Part B of Article III, namely, the composition of the council, and redistribution of the state according to councilor districts.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Will you place those documents in the hands of the secretary? No action of the house is taken at this time.

... The documents that were placed in the hands of the secretary are as follows:

Resolved, That Section 4 of Article IV of the constitution of this association, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 4, Special assessments, etc.

Funds may be raised by any of the following methods: (a) publications of the association; (b) voluntary contributions, (c) bequests, legacies, devises and gifts, (d) special assessments levied by the house and (e) in any other manner approved by the house. In the event that the house levies any special assessment or other assessment than the annual dues, it may, in the resolution levying the assessment, fix and determine the time within which such assessment may be paid and the class or classes of members upon whom it is levied.

The penalty for failure to pay such assessment shall be levied by the local society.

Resolved, That Section 9, Part B of Article III of the revised constitution of this association be amended as follows:

"Section 9, Composition.

"The council shall consist of:

"(a) Sixteen district councilors elected from the councilor districts specified in this constitution; and

"(b) Four councilors-at-large elected by the house of delegates, and

"(c) The president, president-elect, and speaker.

"In addition, the secretary-treasurer and editor, ex officio, but without the right to vote."

And that Section 10, Part B of Article III be amended as follows:

"Section 10, Councilor districts.

"(a) The state shall be divided into sixteen councilor districts according to economic and geographic lines. This division is to be effected by the council.

"(b) The state shall be reapportioned at least every five years or oftener if needed by the council.

"(c) The geographical areas of each councilor district and the number of the district shall be as stated in these by-laws."

SPEAKER ALESEN: There is no report by Reference Committee No. 4, is there, Dr. Bullis?

DR. BULLIS: No.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Is there any unfinished business on your desk, Mr. Secretary?

SECRETARY GARLAND: No unfinished business.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Is there any new business?

SECRETARY GARLAND: No new business.

DR. O'NEILL: Mr. Speaker, members of the house of delegates: In the rush and press of business which has taken place here today, I think that we all recognize the splendid job that has been done by Cliff Loos and Dr. Behneman and dozens of others, but some times we are prone to overlook a job well done, and I want to say a word about the Committee on Medical Motion Pictures, the chairman of which was Dr. Arthur E. Smith of Los Angeles.

I am sure if any of you attended any of those sessions you will agree with me that he did an outstanding, bang-up job, and I hope that the Committee on Scientific Work will take official cognizance of his splendid work and remember him when they consider the chairmanship for next year.

If it is in order, Mr. Speaker, I would like to offer a vote of thanks for the outstanding job. I would like to propose a vote of thanks for the outstanding job performed by Dr. Arthur Smith as chairman of the Committee on Medical Motion Pictures. (Applause.)

A MEMBER: I second the motion.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Is there discussion? All those in favor of this motion signify by saying, "aye."

... The motion was put to a vote and it was carried. ...

SPEAKER ALESEN: It is so ordered.

The chair recognizes Dr. Garland.

SECRETARY GARLAND: Mr. Speaker, the council asked the secretary to prepare some resolutions to extend a vote of thanks of the house to the city of San Diego for its hospitality during this meeting, to all the local committees which worked so hard to make the meeting successful, to the Woman's Auxiliary and the other groups connected with the annual convention.

The council also desired that the house consider a vote of thanks to the various committees of the association which worked on the scientific program and on other phases of the annual meeting.

I submit these to you in this informal form, Mr. Speaker, and will see they are written up correctly if adopted.

SPEAKER ALESEN: The motion is on the adoption of the secretary's proposals.

A MEMBER: I second the motion.

SPEAKER ALESEN: Any discussion? All those in favor signify by saying, "aye."

... The motion was put to a vote and it was carried. ...

SPEAKER ALESEN: Any other new business?

DR. HODGES: I wish at this time to take note of the fact that earlier this evening an unfortunate occurrence took place which was in bad taste. I wish to refute any connection between this occurrence and the general practitioners at large. If there is any connection in the minds of the audience I wish to apologize on behalf of the general practitioners. (Applause.)

SPEAKER ALESEN: At this time, ladies and gentlemen, the house of delegates: It is my pleasure to present Dr. Donald Cass, your president for 1951. (Standing applause.)

DR. CASS: I am not only speechless, I am almost breathless. I want to ask you delegates to continue to support the office that I am taking in the same manner that you have supported my predecessors, and I feel you will and I know if you do we will continue to prosper and go ahead in our C.M.A. as we always have in the past. Thanks. (Applause.)

SPEAKER ALESEN: Dr. Ball and Dr. Green, will you please do us the honor of escorting Dr. H. Gordon MacLean to the rostrum?

Ladies and Gentlemen, your president-elect, Dr. H. Gordon MacLean.

DR. MACLEAN: Mr. Speaker, Dr. Cass, members of the house of delegates: Thank you very much for the very high honor. I realize that with this high honor goes quite a responsibility. It is one that will demand a lot of work. Dr. Cass and I have worked together in the house of delegates meeting back at the A.M.A. for approximately six years. We have always gotten along very well together, I assure you, and we will continue to do so.

A long time ago an old friend of mine told me the proper way to make a speech is to make a very short one, have a good beginning, put something in between, and have a good ending.

Now I am at the ending and it is just exactly the same as at the beginning which was thank you very much indeed. (Applause.)

SPEAKER ALESEN: Now the vice-speaker, Dr. Donald Charnock. (Applause.)

Now, ladies and gentlemen of the house of delegates: It is planned to have the officers and council of the association come up here before you and subscribe to the oath that you have indicated that you want them to do. Will the councilors please come up to the rostrum at this time and take this oath showing we mean business?

PRESIDENT KNEESHAW: Face the house of delegates, if you will, raise your right hand and repeat after me:

I, (name) solemnly affirm that I do not belong to and have not belonged to any organization advocating the overthrow or change of the form of Government of the United States of America by violent or unlawful means, nor do I believe in changing the form of Government of the United States of America by violent or unlawful means, so help me God. (Applause.)

SPEAKER ALESEN: The chair recognizes Dr. E.

Vincent Askey, who will make a presentation.

DR. ASKEY: Mr. Speaker, members of the house of delegates: I, as your immediate past president, before my good friend that I am going to introduce to you, it becomes the one privilege of the immediate past president to do a very, very wonderful thing from his standpoint and a thing that I appreciate very much.

President Kneeshaw, will you step forward?

Dr. Kneeshaw, we have appreciated the many things you have done for us this year. Your services have been outstanding. They have been of the highest grade and of the greatest integrity.

On behalf of this organization and the officers of the California Medical Association, I wish to present to you this plaque, the President's Plaque, which I hope you will always treasure as I do the one which was presented to me last year, and which is one of my dearest possessions.

May I congratulate you, sir, and give you this plaque with our thanks. (Standing applause.)

PRESIDENT KNEESHAW: Dr. Askey, ladies and gentlemen: I want to thank you. I never was destined to become a public speaker, I am sure, but I will try in my humble way to convey to you my pleasure for having been asked to be your president.

It is indeed an honor, and I hope I deserved that honor and the confidence that you placed in me by electing me two years ago.

I have enjoyed the time I have spent with you. It has been hard work, and I know that I have taken away a lot of time from my home, and I hope my wife will welcome me back home as a stranger would come back to his home.

It gives me great satisfaction to know that you will leave the C.M.A. in the hands of a guy like Don Cass. He is sure a swell fellow and I am sure you will be in good hands that are experienced and know what to do.

He will continue to fight for the things that I have fought for. I wish to thank you ever so much for having elected me as your president. I want to, however, tell you that besides this plaque which I will always think much of, I am sure that I will appreciate the fact that I was the first one to administer the oath to these officers. (Applause.)

That to me, I think, is the best part of it all. I know that this will be appreciated when I get old, and I start to get mellow, but not too mellow, and I hope if there is anything you fellows want me to do, if you will ask me, I will try to do it. Thank you. (Applause.)

SPEAKER ALESEN: A motion is in order that the committee approve the minutes. Ordinarily that is left in the hands of the executive committee of the council. There being no objection, that will be done.

Is there anything else to come before the house?

. . . Announcements. . .

SPEAKER ALESEN: The meeting stands adjourned.

. . . The convention adjourned at 1:25 a.m. . .